The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

Democratic Nominations.

STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCY F. BLACK.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WILLIAM H. BARCLAY.

One half the grangers we have met scout the idea of having their order prostituted to running it for the use of base office seekers "on the sly" and for petty demagogueism.

There is an effort in Washington, among Republicans to throw Blaine overboard, force him out of the cabinet and out of the party. Blaine's recent letter to Senator Frye, in which he has some Democratic ideas about the tariff, is the cause.

In an interview with the Rochester *Union* (Dem.) Bob Ingersoll says: "I believe in protecting what are called the infant industries, but after these 'infants get to be six feet high and wear No. 12 boots it is about time to stop rocking the cradle, especially when the 'infant' tells you that if you stop rocking he will get out of the cradle and kick your head off."

The unsystematic work of congress in the admission of new States is shown by the fact that 12 new senators will be sent therefrom to Washington against seven new representatives. In attempting to fortify itself in advance against the will of a majority of the white people of the country the present congress is going to dangerous extremities. These six new States have hardly a population of 1,000,000. The six older and most populous States have a population of about 25,000,000.

A Georgia woman has proved herself to be a person of nerve. Hearing some one trying to get into her house, she took her pistol and occupied a position between the would-be robber and the means of escape. She then made him hold up his hands until an officer came and arrested the burglar and lodged him in jail. The Mayor of her town sent her a congratulatory letter and a bouquet in recognition of her bravery, but something more it seems to us, should be done for so remarkable a lady.

This growl is from the Philad. *Press*, of 29 inst:

A motion to take up the tariff bill in the Senate yesterday was defeated by the vote of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The majority against taking up the bill was only one, and the adverse vote of the Pennsylvania Senator postponed the consideration and, presumably the final adoption of the bill. This is the second time within a week that Senator Cameron, with two or three extreme Western Republicans, has voted with the Democrats, and against his party on the question of proceeding to the consideration of the tariff bill.

An insurrection in Buenos Ayres that will doubtless rise to the dignity of a revolution is announced. The Tenth regiment revolted and at latest reports was master of the situation. The president fled' the minister of finance was taken prisoner and a new government has already been announced. The New York Sun says the revolution "was probably due in part to the state into which the finances of the Argentine Republic had fallen. The financial troubles were brought before the world about July 1, when the London Times published a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, announcing that the National bank had suspended payment of the quarterly dividend that had previously passed the annual meeting of the board of directors.

New York *Sun*: There was a time when the Republican party was known as the party of free speech. We think we remember an old political war cry, for free men soil, free speech, and Fremont, in the campaign of 1856. But the Republican organization, as it exists in the year of Fremont's death, is no longer the party of free speech. It is the party that fears debate.

In the House of Representatives the method of the Republican majority is to force through the most important measures without permitting adequate discussion. Mr. Holman of Indiana, in an interview which we published a few days ago, showed the extent to which the Republicans have abused their power in this respect at the present session of Congress. And now the gag law is to be introduced if possible into the Senate for partisan purposes, and that branch of the national legislature is to be deprived of the character which it has so long maintained as a deliberative body.

It may Mean Another War.

"If the proposed Federal election bill becomes a law," said H. P. Ford president of Pittsburgh select council, who is a staunch Republican, "it will result in another war. I can scarcely conceive of any measure which would be more unwise. Just think how much Northern capital is now invested in the South. To pass such a bill will revive all the old prejudices of the South against the North and the good feeling which has been cultivated, and which has been of slow growth, since the close of the war of the rebellion will all vanish."

"It will be a race war," remarked Win Smith, another good Republican who was standing near.

"No, no," replied Mr. Ford, "there will never be a race war. The negroes will not fight. It will be South against the North once more. Why, the South is in a vastly better condition for fighting to day than it was in 1861. As to the negroes, they ought to be colonized anyhow. That is the only proper solution of the race problem."

"It is nonsense to pass the act," said Robert C. Dalzell, an old-time Republican. "Each State has the right to make it sown regulations as to the qualifications of an elector. South Carolina has a poll tax qualification of $20, which must be paid before a person can vote. It is true enough the high tax was made to keep the negroes from voting, because very few of them can pay $20 tax, but what of it? Republican as I am I think would rather be ruled by whites than blacks. Pennsylvania has an occupation tax as a qualification for voters; Massachusetts has an educational qualification, and Rhode Island has a property qualification. The force bill does not amount to a row of pins, and it would be the hight of folley to pass it. Let the States continue to regulate their internal government. If all communities were alike in intelligence and in all other respects it would be well enough to have a general law, but they are not, and a general law would be harmful instead of helpful.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall was seen by a Post reporter last night at the colored camp meeting at Marshall grove, and when asked what he thought of the 'force bill" and its effect if it should become a law said: "I am opposed to all revolutionary measures and also opposed to treating men as rascals before they are proved to be rascals."—Pittsburg *Post*.

Since the agitation of the Blaine reciprocity suggestion, the republican senators themselves are no uncertain about what they will do with the tariff that there is very little basis for a judgment on the subject by any one else. They enter upon the discussion with much doubt and no little anxiety. When Mr. Blaine's suggestion was first made to the house committee privately, McKinley and has associates thought they could afford to ignore it. The senate finance committee were in the same mood when they reported the bill, but the party is so split up on the question now, that it seems imperative that some concession must be made to the advocates of an enlarged market for agricultural products. In the hearings that have been had before the ways and means committee, the lowest estimate made by experts of the reduction of farm values during the last five years was 20 per cent., and in many sections it was estimated at 60 per cent. With these conditions confronting the farmers, any proposition which seems to give them promise of larger markets cannot be passed over without consideration. The committee have relied on the sugar-coating to make their bill palatable, but they have not succeeded in disguising the bitter flavor. They are receiving evidences that the farmers have some intelligence, and are not satisfied with such a measure as the infant industries demand.

Altoona *Tribune*: There are some people who are devoted to orthodox tenets as they understand them who might have obtained profit to themselves had they attended Sunday school yesterday and studied the lesson for the day. The leaders of Jewish religious thought were much offended at the Founder of Christianity because He associated with publicans and sinners; and made such reprehensible actions a reproach. But He taught that man is of more value than a sheep or a piece of money and that if they held it reasonable to expend much time in the search for a lost sheep as a lost piece of money, it was also reasonable for them to think of the immortal interests of sinful men and women. And He directly taught His followers that they must not despise the outcast but rather follow them with unchanging love and divine patience if by any means they may be brought back to the fold. This is the spirit of Christianity to-day as it was nineteen centuries ago.

The greater part of the town of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was burned, loss, one million.

The tariff will be the principal theme of discussion in the senate this week. So far all the democratic members of the committee on finance except Carlisle have delivered speeches against the pending bill and he expected to address the senate Monday. It is impossible to say how long the general debate will last as almost every democratic member is understood to have a formal speech prepared for delivery. Unless the demand for the passage of the river and harbor bill draws stronger than it is at present the managers of that measure will not endeavor to bring it before the senate this week. If the amendments made by the senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill are disposed of in time the house may spend a few hours in the consideration of the district business. Tuesday and Wednesday are to be given up to the agricultural committee, which will seek to secure action upon the compound lard and meat inspection bills, if not interferred with by the general deficiency bill. The elections committe is still pushing for a consideration of the Virginia and South Carolina contested election cases and expects to fill in the remainder of the week in that way if an opportunity offers.

Mr. Blaine's criticisms of the McKinley tariff bill have played no end of mischief with the party. There is no telling just what may be the result of it for as the fate of the bill is concerned, but whatever it is the effect upon the party in the next campaign cannot help being injurious. Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley, and their followers, are almost speechless with anger. A great many uncomplimentary things are said about the secretary of state among the republican members during the course of a day, but if Mr. Blaine knows this he does not appear to allow it to disturb him in the least. He is not ignorant of the fact that he is embarrassing some of the members of his party in congress, but that fact does not disturb him. He is in a stronger position than his opponents are, for the only defense they can make against him is that he is not doing a fair thing to call attention to errors of his own party.

Dead Letters.

During the year 1889 there were returned to the dead letter office 5,254,244 letters. These letters are such that the address is not properly written and many of them after reaching the dead letter office are obliged to remain there on account of neglect upon the part of the writers to head and sign them according to custom. A great many delayed letters are attributed to carelessness on the part of the mail clerks, which should not be, as 90 per cent. are due to the carelessness of the writer. Address your letters properly, stamp them and Uncle Sam will do the rest.

Another Barn Burned,

The barn of Samuel Auman, at Smoketown, near Rebersburg, was burned on Tuesday afternoon. It is supposed spontaneous combustion, in the new hay caused the fire. The barn was an old one and stood near a new barn, which was saved only by there being no wind at the time. Mr. Auman had a few hundred dollars insurance which will cover his loss, as the barn was an old one and contained only about five tons of hay.

Towns in Sixth District.

The following is the population of the leading cities and boroughs in the Sixth census district:

Williamsport	27,150
Towanda	4,780
Wellsboro	2,950
Coudersport	1,525
Smethport	1,125
Bradford	10,450
Clearfield	2,250
Bellefonte	4,050
Curwensville	1,666
DuBois	6,310
Philipsburg	3,294
Osceola	1,750
Lock Haven	7,200
Renovo	2,940
Driftwood	1,575

Best Grape Wine for Communion.

The superior quality and entire purity of Speer's Port Grape Wine of New Jersey, and the success that physicians have had by its use has induced them to write about it, and caused hundreds of others to prescribe it in their practice as the best and most reliable wine to be had. It is held in great favor for evening parties and communion purposes,

Lawn Sociable.

The ladies of the Sprucetown M. E. church will hold a lawn sociable and festival, on the church lawn, on Eriday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening, Aug. 8 and 9. The Potters Mills drum corps and Tusseyville band are invited. A magic lantern with fine views will be used for the entertainment of all.

Mrs. Adam Wuchter of White Hall, Lehigh county, has gone 120 days without food or drink. At least 2,000 persons have visited her out of pity and curiosity within the past fortnight. Two weeks ago it was declared by the physicians that she was dying, and could not possibly live more than a day or two longer. The severe spasms and convulsions, from which she formerly suffered, have given place to milder contractions of the muscles and twitching of the nerves in her face. Her eyesight is totally gone, and the pupils of her eyes have turned white. Her right arm is now paralyzed. Whenever she speaks, which is rarely, she seems to converse with friends long dead, whom she knew in her youth. The attendants at the sick woman's bedside say she has not enjoyed fifteen minutes actual consecutive sleep for nine months. No attempt is made to administer food or drink by artificial means. She invariably refuses nourishment when it is offered her.

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a Republican organ, reads the Republican New York Tribune a wholesome lesson on the federal election bill. The Telegraph says: The *Tribune* knows as well as any that the promoters of the Force bill are willing, in order to gain their end, to destroy the good feeling which has so slowly grown up between the North and the South, to sacrifice the material interests, the peace and prosperity. of the entire country. The *Tribune* knows that if it becomes law it will take from the land owners, the business men, the tax payers, the educated citizens, of the South, political control, and transfer it to an ignorant and irresponsible class who care nothing for the suffrage, in innumerable instances, except to sell and barter its privliges. The *Tribune* knows that in all the black belt it would, if passed, banish the intelligent whites to obscurity and bring the ignorant colored people to the fore as masters of the situation.

The Huntingdon county commissioners will have considerable music to face before the September term of court, when a searching investigation will be instituted under the court's direction, of the glaring irregularities which are charged to the commissioners in the matter of treasury looting. A call is now being prepared for a mass meeting of the taxpayers and citizens of the county to assemble in the second week of August to appoint a committee and formulate other plans that will lead to a complete inquiry into the disgraceful methods which the county commissioners have pursued in their work of depleting the county treasury and increasing the county's indebtedness to $75,000 in excess of the constitutional limit. The preliminary investigation now in progress shows that the most perfidious methods have been practiced by the board of commissioners in their reckless haste to grow rich at the taxpayers' expense. And now that the commissioners see their error, they exhibit abject fear over the impending investigation by the court. Such rottenness was never before disclosed in any public office in this commonwealth, and only through the assistance of outside newspapers has the evidence of its existence been unveiled. Let the Centre county commissioners take warning.

Pittsburgh *Times* printed this declartion as having been made by Mr. Quay during the canvass for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

"I have been making governors all my life and yet I have never had one of my own. I am going to nominate Delamater *and, know how it feels to own a governor just for once."*

And to a correspondent who questioned the fact of Quay having made this boast, the *Times* responded:

The *Times* has given prominent place for several days to Senator Quay's boast in order that everybody might know exactly why he nominated Mr. Delamater for governor. All our readers have had abundant opportunity to see it, and as even a few lines of space is valuable, it will give place to other matter for the present.

The *Times* is responsible for every statement that appears it its columns. We know Senator Quay made the remark credited to him. *If Senator Quay denies this we prove the assertion.*

The Juniata classis of the German Reformed church at Marklesburg strongly censured Rev. H. F. Long, pastor, for refusing the use of his church to Rev. C. J. Musser, Huntingdon, on the occasion of the burial of one of his young parishioners. After censure was pronounced, Rev. Long astounded the classis by dramatically declaring that he would repeat his course should the occasion be resented.

The REPORTER one year, the Weekly World three months, and a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in calf or half morocco, all for $4,20. Don't miss this grand offer.

Foreign Crops.

The crop news from abroad is generally of a tenor to make the average granger feel good.

The latest reports from our official representatives abroad cover only the month of June, and are much more favorable than the press dispatches for July. During the present month the weather has been almost uniformly unfavorable in all the cereal producing countries. But even the June outlook was not wholly reassuring.

From Great Britain the June reports spoke well of the prospects for wheat, although there were complaints of bad weather.

There was some damage to wheat in France from the low temperature in June but the crop prospects were looked upon as fair.

In Germany during the last two decades of June the weather was dull, cool and rainy, causing damage to the growing rye, and strengthening the price of that grain, but wheat had not suffered materially.

In Hungary the weather was not favorable to the crops, and July was looked forward to repair the damage, but thus far has disappointed expectations. Austria has had equally bad luck.

In Belgium and Holland the growing crops were fairly promising, but there was too much wet weather, and sunshine was needed to restore conditions to the normal.

The latest advices from Italy about wheat speak of some improvement since May, but the wine crop is expected to be short.

A medium crop of wheat is promised in Spain, in spite of the complaints from many districts.

While the season has been backward in Switzerland, a continuance of the June conditions would insure a fair yield.

There were excellent prospects in Roumania, but a period of cold weather caused extensive damage.

Russia has had too much rain, causing further damage to crops of but medium promise at best. The yield generally will be under the average.

There are no official reports from India, but the press news is no more favorable as to crop conditions there.

All indications are that there will be a market for all our surplus breadstuffs at better prices than have been known for several years.

The announcement that Dr. W. H. Burt would explain a new theory in the cure of consumption caused a large attendance at last meeting of the Chicago Medical Society. Eight months ago, when reading of the wonderful change brought about in the obesity of Prince Bismarck through refraning from the use of water and carpohydrate, it occurred to Dr. Burt that an opposite treatment ought to result in the cure of all wasting diseases. His experiments since have justified him in the statement that excessive use of water will cure 50 per cent. of all consumptive cases in their first and second stages.

He explained at length the tonic influence and power in building up tissue possessed by water, which forms three-fourths of the human body, and said that even in health six pints a day were necessary to meet the water waste, and in disease twelve pints charged with carbolic acid. The Doctor asserted water would give the life to the system and tissues demanded in consumption. He pronounced the bacteria theory so popular of late to be pure nonsense.

His treatment consisted of the free use of water every hour of the day, nine hours sleep regularly, and if possible the sea or mountain air. Above all, the patient must look upon the drinking of water as his life. Heredity was the great danger, and Dr. Burt advocated the passing by Congress of a law forbidding the marriage of consumptives. With this in force, 100 years from now consumption would not exist in the United States.

When the *Tribune* prates of patriotic principles and the sacred rights of man in connection with this measure, it simply indulges in such pure cant and demagogism as to deceive no one. Let the *Tribune* be as honest as its gratitude will permit it to be with regard to the Force bill. Let it confess that it is a measure intended solely to continue the present congressional majority in power indefinitely. On that ground, which is the only true one, let it fight for the federal election bill as vigorously as it pleases. Such honesty may surprise it, but it will be found agreeable—and profitable, for honesty in man or newspaper pays.

Communion at Centre Hill.

The Lord's Supper will be administered at Centre Hill next Sabbath Aug. 3rd, preaching morning and afternoon. A preparatory service will be held on Saturday morning at half past ten o'clock. All are cordially invited.

—W. W. Spangler, of Potters Mills, also Wm. Goodhart, among our best farmer friends, gave our sanctum a call.

Dr. Junker, who learned in Central Africa to relish fried ants and lived for years on a negro bill of fare, expresses decided views in his new book on the way to get along in the Dark Continent. He goes so far as to say that in his opinion the white man who accustoms himself to native food will keep in better health than if he enjoyed the best of European cookery. At first he viewed with positive repugnance a good deal of the food that was placed before him, but he soon learned to eat negro dishes with a good appetite. It was his rule of life in Africa to adapt himself as nearly as possible to native customs and usages whether he was living among Arabs or negroes, and this practice saved him from many trials and perplexities when the resources he had brought from Europe were exhausted.

The REPORTER is indebted to Mr George W. Childs for a copy of his "Recollections of General Grant," a neat little volume which will be read with interest by all who cherish the money of the great commander.

—Ex-Sheriff Spangler is ill.

—Willis Weber is going to Oil City.

—J. M. Runkle, Spring Mills had a foot hurt by a wagon passing over it.

—David Bible thinks of erecting a new house at Spring Mills.

—Miss Flora Harter, of Hartleton, is visiting at Aaronsburg.

—Methodists of Bellefonte have a big picnic today in the woods this side Linden Hall.

—A few of the Millheim fresh air youngsters got homesick and had to be shipped back to the city.

—John Horner, living on Nittany mt. was injured last Monday by a fall. He was on the roof of his barn and fell through to the barn floor. The extent of his injuries we have not learned.

The crops throughout France the except in the section east of the Rhone, have been destroyed by incessant rains.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce Samuel J. Herring, of Gregg township, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that James Kimport, of Harris Township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We ore authorized to announce that Daniel C Grove, of Marion township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Frank, of Miles Township will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce, John T. M'Cormick, of College township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce Thomas J. Dunkle, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Ishler, of Benner twp. as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Tanyer, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce George E. Parker, of Philipsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce D. K. Geiss, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that C. O. Mallory, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Frank A. Foreman, of north Potter township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

SENATE.

We are authorized to announce P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Senate, subject to Democratic usages.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Wide Open Door.

TEXT: *"And, behold, a door was opened in heaven."*—Rev. iv., 1.

John had been the pastor of a church in Ephesus. He had been driven from his position in that city by an indignant populace. The preaching of a pure and earnest gospel had made an excitement dangerous to every form of iniquity. This will often be the result of pointed preaching. Men will flinch under the sword-strokes of truth. You ought not to be surprised that the blind man makes an outcry of pain when the surgeon removes the cataract from his eye. It is a good sign when you see men uneasy in the church pew, and exhibiting impatience at some plain utterance of truth which smites a pet sin that they are hugging to their hearts. After the patient has been so low that for weeks he said nothing and noticed nothing, it is thought to be a good sign when he begins to be a little cross. And so I notice that spiritual invalids are in a fair way for recovery when they become somewhat irascible and choleric under the treatment of the truth. But John had so mightily inculpated public iniquity that he had been banished from his church and sent to Potmas, a desolate island, only a mile in breadth, against whose rocky coasts the sea rose and mingled its voice with the prayers and hymnings of the heroic exile.

You cannot but contrast the condition of this banished apostle with that of another famous exile. Look at the apostle on Patmos and the great Frenchman on St. Helena. Both were suffering among desolation and barrenness because of offenses committed. Both had passed through lives eventful and thrilling. Both had been honored and despised. Both were imperial natures. Both had been turned off to die. Yet mark the infinite difference—one had fought for the perishable crown of worldly authority, the other for one eternally lustrous. The one had marked his path with the bleached skulls of his followers, the other had introduced peace and good will among men. The one had lived chiefly for self-aggrandisement and the other for the glory of Christ. The successes of the one were achieved amid the breaking of thousands of hearts and the acute, heaven-rending cry of orphanage and widowhood, while the triumphs of the other made joy in heaven among the angels of God.

The heart of one exile was filled with remorse and despair, while the other was lighted up with thanksgiving and inextinguishable hope. Over St. Helena gathered the blackness and darkness, clouds, lighted up by no sunrising, but rent and fringed and heaving with the lightnings of a wrathful God, and the spray flung over the rocks seemed to hiss with the condemnation, "The way of the ungodly shall perish." But over Patmos the heavens were opened, and the stormy sea beneath was forgotten in the roll and gleam of waters from under the throne like crystal; and the barrenness of the ground under the apostle was forgotten as above him he saw the trees of life all bending under the rich glow of heavenly fruitage, while the hoarse blast of contending elements around his suffering body was drowned in the trumpeting of trumpets and the harping of harps, the victorious cry of multitudes like the voice of many waters and the hosanna of hosts in number like the stars.

What a dull spot upon which to stand and have such a glorious vision! Had Patmos been some tropical island, arbored with the luxuriance of perpetual summer, and drowsy with breath of cinnamon and cassia, and tesselated with long aisles of geranium and cactus, we would not have been surprised at the splendor of the vision. But the last place you would go to if you wanted to find beautiful visions would be the island of Patmos. Yet it is around such gloomy spots that God makes the most wonderful revelation. It was looking through the awful shadows of a prison that John Bunyan saw the gate of the celestial city. God there divided the light from the darkness. In that gloomy abode, on scraps of old paper picked up about his room, the great dream was written.

It was while John Calvin was a refugee from bloody persecution, and was hid in a house at Angouleme, that he conceived the idea of writing his immortal "Institutes." Jacob had many a time seen the sun breaking through the mists, and kindling them into shafts and pillars of fiery splendor that might well have been a ladder for the angels to tread on, but the famous ladder which he saw soared through a gloomy night over the wilderness. The night of trial and desolation is the scene of the grandest heavenly revelations. From the barren, surf beaten rock of Patmos John looked up and saw that a door was opened in heaven.

Again, the announcement of such an opened entrance suggests the truth that God is looking down upon the earth and observant of all occurrences. If we would gain a wide prospect we climb up into a tower or mountain. The higher up we are the broader the landscape we behold. Yet our most comprehensive view is limited to only a few leagues—here a river and there a lake and yonder a mountain peak. But what must must be the glory of the earth in the eye of Him who from the door of heaven beholds at one glance all mountains and lakes and prairies and oceans, lands bespangled with tropical gorgeousness and Arctic regions white with everlasting snows, Lebanon majestic with cedars and American wilds solemn with unbroken forests of pine, African deserts of glistening sand and wildernesses of water unbroken by ship's keel, continents covered with harvests of wheat and rice and maize, the glory of every zone, the whole world of mountains and seas and forests and islands taken in in a single glance of their great Creator.

As we take our stand upon some high point single objects dwindle into such insignificence that we cease to see them in the minutiæ, and we behold only the grand points of the scenery. But not so with God. Although standing far up in the very tower of heaven, nothing by reason of its smallness escapes His vision. Every lily of the field, every violet under the grass, the tiniest heliotrope, aster and gentian are as plainly seen by Him as the proudest magnolia, and not one vein of color in their leaf deepens or fades without His notice. From this door in heaven God sees all human conduct and the world's moral changes. Not one tear of sorrow falls in hospital or workshop or dungeon but He sees it, and in high heaven makes record of its fall.

The world's iniquities in all their ghastliness glower under His vision. Wars and tumults, and the desolations of famine and earthquake, whirlwind and shipwreck spread out before Him. If there were no being in all the universe but God He could be happy with such an outlook as the door of heaven. But there He stands, no more disturbed by the fall of a kingdom than the dropping of a leaf, no more excited by the rising of a throne than the bursting of a bud, the falling of a deluge than the trickling of a raindrop. Earthly royalty clutches nervously its scepter and waits in suspense the will of inflamed subjects, and the crown is tossed from one family to another. But above all earthly vicissitudes and the assault of human passions in unshaken security stands the King of Kings watching all the affairs of His empire from the introduction of an era to the counting of the hairs of your head.

Again, I learn from the fact that a door in heaven is opened that there is a way of entrance for our prayers and of egress for divine blessings. It does not seem that our weak voice has strength enough to climb up to God's ear. Shall not our prayer be lost in the clouds? Have words wings? The truth is plain: Heaven's door is wide open to receive every prayer. Must it not be loud? Ought it not to ring up with the strength of stout lungs? Must it not be a loud call, such as drowning men utter, or like the shout of some chieftain in the battle? No; a whisper is as good as a shout, and the mere wish of the soul in profound silence is as good as a whisper. It rises just as high and accomplishes just as much.

But ought not prayer to be made of golden words if it is to enter such a splendid door and live beside seraphim and archangel? Ought not every phrase be rounded into perfection, ought not the language be musical and classic and poetic and rhetorical? No; the most illiterate outcry, the unjointed petition, the clumsy phrase, the sentence breaking into grammatical blunders, an unworded groan is just as effectual if it be the utterance of the soul's want. A heart all covered up with garlands of thoughts would be no attraction to God, but a heart broken and contrite —that is the acceptable sacrifice. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," rising up in the mighty harmony of a musical academy, may overpower our ear and heart, but it will not reach the ear of God like the broken voiced hymn of some sufferer amid rags and desolation looking up trustfully to a Saviour's compassion, singing amid tears and pangs, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

I suppose that there was more rhetoric and classic elegance in the prayers of the Pharisee than of the publican, but you know which was successful. You may kneel with complete elegance on some soft cushion at an altar of alabaster and utter a prayer of Miltonic sublimity, but neither your graceful posture nor the roll of your blank verse will attract heavenly attention, while over some dark cellar in which a Christian pauper is prostrate in the straw angels bend from their thrones and cry one to another: "Behold, he prays!" Through this open door of heaven what a long procession of prayers is continually passing! What thanksgivings! What confessions! What intercessions! What beseechings! "And behold a door was opened in heaven."

Again, the door of heaven is opened to allow us the opportunity of looking in. Christ when He came from heaven to Bethany left it open, and no one since has dared to shut it. Matthew threw it still wider open when he came to write, and Paul pushed the door further back when he spoke of the glory to be revealed, and John in Revelation actually points us to the harps, and the waters, and the crowns, and the thrones. There are profound mysteries about that blessed place that we cannot solve. But look through this wide open door of heaven and see what you can see. God means us to look and catch up now something of the rapture and attune our hearts to its worship.

It is wide open enough to see Christ. Behold Him, the Chief among ten thousand, all the bannered pomp of heaven at His feet. With your enkindled faith look up along these ranks of glory. Watch how their palms wave, and hear how their voices ring! Floods clapping their hands, streets gleaming with gold, uncounted multitudes ever accumulating in number and ever rising up into gladder hosannas. If you cannot stand to look upon that joy for at least one hour how could you endure to dwell among it forever? You would wish yourself out of it in three days, and choose the earth again or any other place where it was not always Sunday.

My hearer in worldly prosperity, affluent, honored, healthy and happy, look in upon that company of the redeemed, and see how the poor soul in heaven is better off than you are, brighter in apparel, richer in estate, higher in power. Hearers, afflicted and tried, look in through that open door, that you may see to what gladness and glory you are coming, to what life, to what royalty. Hearers pleased to fascination with this world, gather up your souls for one appreciative look upon riches than never fly away, upon health that never sickens, upon scepters that never break, upon expectations that are never disappointed. Look in and see if there are not enough crowns to pay us for all our battles, enough rest to relieve all our fatigues, enough living fountains to quench all our thirst, enough glory to dash out for ever and ever all earth's sighing and restlessness and darkness. Battles ended, tears wiped away, thrones plucked from the bosoms, stabs healed, the tomb riven—what a scene to look upon!

Again, the door of heaven stands open for the Christian's final entrance. Death to the righteous is not climbing high walls or fording deep rivers, but it is entering an open door. If you ever visit the old homestead where you were born, and while father and mother are yet alive, as you go up the lane in front of the farm house, and put your hand on the door and lift the latch, do you shudder with fear? No, you are glad to enter. So your last sickness will be only the lane in front of your Father's house, from which you hear the voice of singing before you reach the door. And death, that is the lifting of the latch before you enter, the greetings and embraces of the innumerable family of the righteous. Nay, there is no latch, for John says the door is already open. What a company of spirits have already entered those portals, bright and shining! Souls released from the earthly prison house how they shouted as they went through! Spirits that sped up from the flames of martyrdom, making heaven richer as they went in, pouring their notes into the celestial harmony.

And that door has not begun to shut. If redeemed by grace we all shall enter it. This side of it we have wept, but on the other side of it we shall never weep. On this side we may have grown sick with weariness, but on the other side of it we shall be without fatigue. On this side we bleed with the warrior's wounds, on the other side we shall wave the victor's palm. When you think of dying what makes your brow contract, what makes you breathe so deep a sigh? What makes you gloomy in passing a graveyard? Follower of Christ, you have been thinking that death is something terrible, the measuring of lances with a powerful antagonist, the closing in of a conflict which may be your everlasting defeat. You do not want much to think of dying. The step beyond this life seems so mysterious you dread the taking of it. Why, who taught you this lesson of horrors? Heaven's door is wide open, and you step out of your sick room into those portals.

Not as long as a minute will elapse between your departure and your arrival there. Not half so long as the twinkling of an eye. Not the millionth part of an instant. There is no stumbling into darkness. There is no plunging down into mysterious depths. The door is open. This instant you are here, the next you are there. When a vessel struck the rocks of the French coast, while the crew were clambering up the beach a cage of birds in the ship's cabin, awakened, began to sing most sweetly, and when the last man left the vessel they were singing yet. Even so in the last hour of our dissolution, when driven on the coast of the other world, may our disembarkation from this rough, tossing life be amid the eternal singing of a thousand promises of deliverance and victory!

For all repenting and believing souls the door of heaven is now wide open, the door of mercy, the door of comfort, for the poorest as well as for the wealthiest, for the outlaw as well as for the moralist, for Chinese coolie as well as his Emperor, for the Russian boor as well as the Czar, for the Turk as well as the Sultan. Richer than all wealth, more refreshing than all fountains, deeper than all depths, higher than all heights and broader than all breadths is the salvation of Jesus Christ which I press upon your consideration. Come all ye travelers of the desert under these palm trees. Oh, if I could gather before you that tremendous future upon which you are invited to enter—dominions and principalities, day without night, martyrs under the throne, and the four-and-twenty elders falling before it, stretching off in great distances the hundred and forty and four thousand and thousands of thousands, host beside host, rank beyond rank, in infinite distance, nations of the saved beyond nations of the saved, until angelic visions cease to catch anything more than the faint outline of whole empires yet outstretching beyond the capacity of any vision save the eye of God Almighty. Then, after I had finished the sketch, I would like to ask you if that place is not grand enough and high enough, and if anything could be added, any purity to the whiteness of the robes, any power to the acclaiming thunders of its worship. And all that may be yours.

WHAT a man is, depends upon what he loves.

Historical Anecdotes of the Table.

What a joyous and charming life the "Parasites" lived. Simon, the tanner, who first made known the discourses of Socrates declared that no happier state could be desired. The parasite experienced neither the inconveniences of poverty nor the uncertanties of riches

He neither sowed nor reaped, yet found everything in abundance as in the golden age. He did not ask if the soul was mortal or immortal. He did not seek to know the size of the sun nor its distance from the earth and cared not whether the gods existed, he ate drank and rejoiced.

Hear what Aristophenes with his fine irony says: "The parasites are the best people on earth, they partake of your pleasure and of your fortune, they wish you only happiness, they would be brave at need, and would fight for you if a sumptuous feast was to be the reward of their efforts." Do you wish a portrait of "Cherephon?" It is thus, Meandre has painted him. A man was invited to supper at the hour when the shadow on the dial should be twenty feet long, he wakens before day, goes out into the moonlight and sees the shadow lengthening, he believes himself late and arrives at day break for supper! Do you wish for the Effigy of Eutychide? Leicellus has thus described him. Eutychide dined with Aulus until Aulus was absolutely impoverished, he carried away everything even the slave who stood behind Aulus at meals. It is now the turn of Eutychide to give grand dinners and Aulus is not invited, Aulus dines meanly alone.

There were three classes of parasites, jesters who won their part of the report by their *"bon-mots,"* the flatterers who overwhelmed the master of the house by their base Sychophantaries; the dependants who contended with the slaves of their patron for the most disgusting services as well as for the most delicate. "I dine," says the parasite of Pleetus of Epicharme of Sicily, "with the one who wishes it sufficient to invite me. I will dine even with the one who does not desire me and to invite me is a useless form. I am charming, I make the laugh go round and I sing the praises of the great men of the house. If a guest presumes to despite me I laugh at the boor, and quickly make war upon him. When gorged with meal and wine I withdraw. I have no slave to accompany me with a lantern, therefore I creep and stumble in the shadows and walk trembling. If by misfortune I meet the night watch I give thanks to the gods if he leaves me with a few blows of his whip woven of hog brustles, which raise the epidermis. At length my lodgings reached I lie down without a covering and I sleep happier than a satrap as long as the pure wine remains master of my brain."

Many parasites had in their lodgings no conveniences and in the winter many died of indigestion.

Many Greeks and those not the least eminent were occupied with the table and the kitchen. If he who partakes of banquet, said the wise Plato is not versed in the culinary arts he is not able to appreciate delicate viands. Some of the most learned of the ancients did not think it beneath the dignity of their intellects to write elaborate treatises upon the method of preparing food. Zenophon Symposion. Timon, the repast of Arcesilas Plutarch nine books Symposiarques and two upon the use of meat. Many others might be mentioned but space forbids.

Archestrate was of Sicily, some say that he was born at Gela, others say that Syracuse was his birthplace, he ate great quantities and digested his food quickly, this, according to Polybe did not prevent his being so thin that one could see through his body and it was believed that the wind would blow him away. He wrote a poem entitled Gastronomy. It was so remarkable that Ennius translated it into Latin. Unfortunately the translation as well as the original is lost and there remains only the first two hundred and seventy lines quoted by Athene. The author of the "Banquet of the Sophets" has left some biographical notes upon Archestrate. He visited lands and seas in order to know for himself the best of their productions. In his travels he did not inform himself in regard to the manners of the people but he went into their laboratories where the delicacies of the table were prepared. His poem is a treasure and does not contain a verse which should not be a precept, it is in this school that many cooks have learned the principles of an art which has rendered them immortal.

Since culinary science has occupied so many lofty minds is it a wonder that cooks should be honored.

At first cooks had been taken from among the slaves which were numerous in Greece. These slaves did not delay toin gratiate themselves in their masters' good graces, who in return loaded them with gifts and often gave them liberty. There were cooks who taking their places in the market like free men hired their services for a specified time. With the increase of table luxury their importance, increased and under the Lacedemonian administration they were considered to exercise one of the most important functions of the state. They were very haughty and questioned with importance those who wished to hire them, and refused to serve them if they judged them to be careful in expenditure. Their pride and insolence knew no limit, "He who insults one of us will never escape the punishment that he merits."

"Thanks to my genius" said one of them, "I have found the secret of imortality" They had as one sees the highest idea of their talent.

Those who were learned applied to to the culinary art the precepts of Epicurus and Democritus. They studied the tastes and habits of their guests. The cook wrote Denys the tyrant in his Thermophore ought to prepare his repast according to the taste of his guests, for, if he has not previously thought of the manner in which he ought to prepare all, the time and the etiquette of the service—if he has not taken all precaution in these particulars he is no longer a cook he is a *"fricoteur."* This is the name given to generals who lead armies, but he who foresees all and cannot be overcome is no general, he is only a leader of men.

Meandre in his Trophonues first asks of the cook from what country his guests come. "It is a point," said he, "upon which I must be informed, these islander epicures who are always served with fresh fish of a hundred different kinds cannot eat fish that come from our ponds, they would not touch a morsel except for politeness; ragouts and spiced meats will please them more; on the contrary if it is an Arcadien born, far from the sea, he is pleased with a dish of fish. If the guest is a rich man from Ionia I will prepare for him rich sauces, meats which excite the passions."

All have boasted with emphatic enthusiasm which appears to have been characteristic of their profession.

"For two years," said the cook of Adelehes of Hegesippe, "I have worn the apron; I have not studied superficially, I have sounded the depth of the art and I have penetrated the secrets of the preparation *'bembrades'* and of the lentiles. As soon as the friends and guests return from the tomb, while yet they wear the mourning garb, to take their places at the table, I open the dishes and make these laugh who yet weep—they believe themselves at a wedding. And why! because they are served with *'bembrades'* and lentiles!" That is only a prelude with little worth, but if I ever succeed in procuring all that is necessary you will see the story of the Sirens revived. No one will be able to leave the banqueting hall, the guests will be held captive by the order of the viands and he who would like to go, will remain with the mouth open, as if nailed to the floor unless a friend stopping his own nostrils for fear of himself being detained hastens to tear him from the spot.

A. MARCEL.

Fingers and Forks.

Did you know that Queen Elizabeth ate with her fingers? You may have known that she loved show and style, that she was so fond of fine clothes that when she died she left three thousand dresses and any quantity of jewels; but did you ever imagine that such a great lady could be so inelegant as to eat with her fingers? But she did, and so did Shakespeare, and Chaucer, and William the Conqueror, and King Alfred, and everybody else who lived before her time. These last were more excusable than she—they had no forks; but even she was not without excuse, for though she had several they had been given her as curiosities, which, I suppose, nobody expected her to use. There was one of crystal garnished with gold and sparks of garnet, another of gold with two little rubies and two pendant pearls, and still another of coral.

Why didn't she use them? you ask. Well, because she had never seen or known anybody that used one, and they were something new; and, besides, there was a prejudice against this invention just from Italy. But you must not think because there were no forks that the old-fahioned dinner made no pretensions to elegance or refinement.

The guests had knives and they had fingers, and with these two implements they managed nicely. From their old books of etiquette we learn how they did it. In the first place, the fingers must be publicly washed before beginning the meal; even if this had just been done privately, it must be repeated at the table, that no one might feel uneasy in eating after his neighbor's fingers had been in the dish. To aid further, the meat was prepared as far as possible before it was brought on the table. If in a stew, as was usually the case, it was in bits; if roasted, it was cut by a carver, and passed in large plates with a knife.

As to the way of helping himself, each guest must choose and keep a particular part of the dish for his own. He must help himself daintily from this place, using only three fingers; afterward, in carrying the food to the mouth, which, of course, was done with the hand, these same three fingers must be used, taking care, however, not to touch the nose with them, to do which was extremely inelegant, and showed a lack of good-breeding.

Of course all this soiled the hands, and in refined households at various intervals bowls of perfumed water and different napkins were passed, and no one must refuse to wash. This old fashion of handing round a silver bowl or dish of rose-water is still sometimes seen in Europe.

After a while man found out that he needed forks, or, rather, woman did, for it was she who first used them. Great dames kept them in their rooms to eat comfits with and to toast bread; and, in course of time, they brought them to the table.

As I have said, there was a prejudice against them; and the first few persons who were brave enough to use them were laughed at and called effeminate; a preacher even went so far as to say that for any one to refuse to touch his meat with his fingers was an insult to Providence.

Nevertheless they spread; in England slowly, even after Italy, the home of their birth, was full of them. Those who knew their value, however, found them so convenient that up to 150 years ago—since which it has been no longer necessary—gentlemen travelling from place to place, and knowing how poorly supplied were the inns, carried one with them in a case with a knife. Since that time the old two pronged fork, or fourchette (little pitchfork), as the French called it—and really they were only tiny pitchforks—has given way to the more convenient three and four pronged forks in use in our own homes.—*Mary M. Winston, in Harper's Young People.*

WE know one housekeeper, says the "Ladies' Journal," whose husband had constructed for her a special chair for baking days. It was of such a height that she could sit at the table and mold her bread or roll her dough with ease. He likewise had a foot rest attached, so that she might at the same time rest her feet firmly. And, sitting on that chair, she for years constructed all the bread and pastry that the house needed. It took her no longer, and was quite as good as if she had stood up to make it and had wearied herself almost to death in the operation.

ROSA BONHEUR is sixty-seven. She says she still has work enough in her mind to fill two lifetimes. She sold her latest picture for more than $10,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1890.

The Prodigal Son.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 15 : 11-24. Memory verses. 17-20.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *He is able to save to the uttermost.*—Heb. 7 : 25.

LESSON TOPIC: *Disclosing the Love of the Father.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Son's Departure, vs 11-16.
2. The Son's Return, vs. 17-20 f. c.
3. The Father's Love, vs. 20-24.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee.*—Luke 15 : 18.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 15 : 11-24. The prodigal son.
T.—2 Sam. 15 : 1-23. A son's ingratitude.
W.—2 Sam. 18 : 1-17. A son's destruction.
T.—2 Sam. 18 : 18-33. A father's love.
F.—Psa. 103 : 1-18. God's fatherly mercy.
S.—Rom. 8 : 1-18. Blessedness of sonship.
S.—1 John 3 : 1-24. What manner of love

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SON'S DEPARTURE.

I. Begotten in Presumption:

The younger....said,....give me the portion....that falleth to me (12).
The serpent said,....Ye shall not surely die (Gen. 3 : 4).
When the woman saw,....she....did eat (Gen. 3 : 6).
I know not the Lord, and....I will not let Israel go (Exod. 5 : 2).
We will not that this man reign over us (Luke 19 : 14).

II. Pushed with Persistency:

The younger son gathered all,.... and took his journey (13).
Cain went out from the presence of the Lord (Gen. 4 : 16).
Pharaoh....sinned yet more, and hardened his heart (Exod. 9 : 34).
For all this they sinned still (Psa. 78 : 32).
How often would I,....and ye would not! (Matt. 23 : 37).

III. Continued into Bitterness:

He began to be in want....No man gave unto him (14, 16).
He....being often reproved hardeneth his neck (Prov. 29: 1).
The heart....is fully set in them to do evil (Eccl. 8: 11).
The harvest is past,....and we are not saved (Jer. 8: 20).
They ate, they drank,....until....the flood came (Luke 17: 27).

1. "Father, give me the portion of thy substance that falleth to me." (1) The rich father; (2) The presumptuous son; (3) The coveted portion.
2. "Not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country." (1) Speedy action; (2) Thorough work; (3) Wide separation.—(1) New possessions gathered; (2) Old ties sundered; (3) New surroundings formed.
3. "He began to be in want." (1) In sad contrast with former plenty; (2) In painful reminder of recent folly; (3) In dark foreshadowing of coming woe.

II. THE SON'S RETURN.

I. Meditation:

He said,....I perish here with hunger! (17).
I thought on my ways, and turned my feet (Psa. 119: 59).
Ask for the old paths, where is the good way? (Jer. 6: 16).
When he thought thereon, he wept (Mark 14: 72).
We ought to give the more earnest heed (Heb. 2: 1).

II. Resolution:

I will arise and go to my father (18).
I will not let thee go, except thou bless me (Gen. 32: 26).
We will serve the Lord (Josh 24: 15).
Thy face, Lord, will I seek (Psa. 27: 8).
I am set for the defence of the gospel (Phil. 1: 16).

III. Action:

He arose, and came to his father 20).
Let him return unto the Lord (Isa. 55: 7).
He arose, and departed to his house (Matt. 9: 7).
Now complete the doing also (2 Cor. 8: 11).
Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only (Jas. 1: 22).

1. "When he came to himself he said." (1) Departing from himself; (2) Coming to himself.—(1) A state of sinning; (2) The act of repentance; (3) A state of soundness.
2. "I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight." Sin (1) As against heaven; (2) As before men.
3. "He arose, and came to his father." (1) His initial act; (2) His continuous progress; (3) His attained end.

III. THE FATHER'S LOVE.

I. Welcoming:

His father....ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him (20).
He kissed all his brethren, and wept upon them (Gen. 45: 15).
Thou gavest me no kiss (Luke 7: 45).
They all....fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him (Acts 20: 37).
Salute all the brethren with a holy kiss (1 Thess. 5: 26).

II. Honoring:

Put a ring on his hand (22).
Pharaoh took off his signet ring,.... and put it upon Joseph's hand (Gen. 41: 42).
Them that honor me I will honor (1 Sam. 2: 30).
The king took his ring,....and gave it unto Haman (Esther 3: 10).
It was sealed with the king's ring (Esther 3: 12).

III. Rejoicing:

Let us eat, and make merry (23).
The Lord rejoiced over you to do you good (Deut. 28: 63).
So shall thy God rejoice over thee (Isa. 62: 5).
There shall be joy in heaven over one sinner (Luke 15: 7).
There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner (Luke 15: 10).

1. "His father saw him." (1) The returning penitent; (2) The waiting father; (3) The overwhelming welcome.
2. "But the father said to his servants." (1) The interrupted confession; (2) The restoring decree.
3. "My son was dead, and is alive again: he was lost, and is found." (1) What the penitent was; (2) What the penitent is.—(1) Lost and dead; (2) Found and alive.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE FATHER'S LOVE.

Essential to his nature (2 Cor. 13 : 11; 1 John 4 : 8, 16).
Independent of human merit (Deut. 7 : 7; Job 7 : 17).
The source of salvation (John 3 : 16; Rom. 5 : 8).
Begets reciprocal love (1 John 4 : 19).
Surpasses human love (Matt. 7 : 9-11; Luke 11 : 11-13).
Saints should abide therein (Jude 21).
Disclosed by the Holy Spirit (Rom. 5 : 5).
Sought in prayer (2 Cor. 13 : 14).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—This parable followed immediately the preceding ones, forming a climax to this part of the discourse.

PLACE.—As before, in Peræa; possibly at the conclusion of a meal in some house.

TIME.—According to Robinson, in March, A. U. C. 783; that is, A. D. 30. According to Andrews, in December of the previous year, A. U. C. 782; that is, A. D. 29.

PERSONS.—As before: our Lord, a crowd of publicans and sinners, some Pharisees and scribes.

INCIDENTS.—In the parable: the father and his two sons; the younger asks for his portion; receiving it, he goes into a far country, wastes it in riotous living, then comes to want. A famine arises; becoming a keeper of swine, he seeks to feed on their food. He comes to himself; rehearses his penitent confession. Going home, his father meets him when afar off. The son begins his confession; the father expresses his rejoicing in his commands to the servants.

There is no parallel passage.

A Swiss Hunter's Danger.

A short time ago a hunter on the shore of the Lake of Wallenstadt, in Switzerland, discovered the nest of a pair of those destructive birds, the "laemmergeiers," a species of vulture. He shot the male, which stood on a projecting rock near the nest, and then made his way cautiously along the precipice, with a view to taking the young birds.

He was close upon the nestlings when to his consternation the mother laemmergeier rose up from a rock, flew at him furiously, and fastened upon his arm. The hunter was in imminent danger of falling upon the rocks more than 100 feet below. He remained cool and self possessed, and clung to the cliff for dear life with one hand, the other being powerless in the grasp of the vulture.

Fortunately, he had his fowling piece slung over his shoulder. He reached cautiously up, placed it against the face of the rock, and pointed it at the breast of the bird. With his toe he dexterously touched the trigger and luckily killed the laemmergeier. Even then he was quite unable to free the vulture's claws from their hold on his sleeve and arm, standing, as he did, on the narrow ledge, where any movement was difficult and dangerous. The arm to which the bird clung was on the side next the cliff, partially supported by the nest, otherwise the dying struggles of the lammergeier must have pulled him down upon the rocks.

He began shouting for help, and finally succeeded in calling a passing shepherd to his aid. He was soon freed from his dangerous position, and carried home two young birds as trophies of his adventure.—*Chicago Mail.*

A Peculiar Flower.

Is the Hibicus mutabilis, Genus Althea or Hibiscus syriacus.

This plant is a native of the East Indies and resembles in form the other or what is better known as the hollyhock. It is characterized by mutations of color from which it derives its name It travels from white through rose pink to purple and violet. There are five distinct changes in the color of the blossom:—milk white, pale rose, deep rose, bright carmine and purple.

It is a delightful and wondrous experience to watch these changes in specially favorable climates, where it passes through them all in the course of a day.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

"Vote early and vote often" iz the politishun's golden rule.

I never knew but one infidel in mi life, and he had no more courage than a haff drowned kitten jist pulled out ov a swill barrel, and waz az afraid tew die az the devil would be if he waz allowed tew visit this earth for a short seazon to recruit himself.

Disseaze and pills, when they enter a man's boddy, are like two lawyers when they undertake tew settle hiz affairs, they compromise the matter by laying out the patient.

Debt iz a trap which a man sets and baits himself, and then deliberately gits into.

One good way I kno ov to find happiness iz not by boreing a hole to fit the plugg, but by making a plugg to fit the hole.

THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN, can converse in Spanish, French, German and English. She is fond of music and literature.

MISS REBEKAH E. ROBERTS has been admitted to practice in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. She is the second woman lawyer admitted to the bar of that city.

MRS. E. ADAMS HILL, of Syracuse, N. Y., has given to Syracuse University a rare and valuable collection of Chinese and Japanese works of art.

FARM NOTES.

PREVENTIVE REMEDIES OF THE ROT.—As the parasite is internal, and only appears at the surface while producing summer spores, the methods must be preventive rather than immediately remedial. The object should be to check the growth of the summer spores, which prevents the spread of the disease by distribution through the agency of the atmosphere. To do this the vines should be sprayed as soon as the whitish mildew appears or the leaves begin to blacken with any of the following solutions, which have been tried in France with beneficial results:

No. 1. Mix one quart of ammonia water with 3 ounces of carbonate of copper. Stir rapidly until a clear liquid is produced, and dilute to 22 gallons with water.

No. 2. Dissolve a pound of sulphate of copper (bluestone) in two gallons of hot water. When cold add 1½ pints ammonia water and dilute to 22 gallons with water.

No. 3. Dissolve 6 pounds of sulphate of copper in 16 gallons of water. Slake 4 pounds of fresh lime into 6 gallons of water. When cold mix the two solutions, slowly and thoroughly.

Apply with a spraying apparatus or force pump. Be careful to burn all refuse now. Select seed next season from localities in which the disease has not appeared. Rotate by not planting potatoes on the same field twice in succession. Examine the bins carefully, and remove all infected specimens. Cut the seed long enough before planting to allow the surface to dry. Let all the farmers in each neighborhood unite to prevent the spread of the disease.

GAIN OF YOUNG STOCK.—In a comparison of breeds at the recent Fat Stock Show the calves under one year old made remarkable daily gains. The daily gain of the grades and crosses was 2.78 pounds, the Shorthorns 2.64 pounds and the Herefords 2.48 pounds, or an average of 2.62 pounds. As the calf weighs something at its birth, this, added to its daily gain for 365 days, brings the young animal to a weight quite respectable before it becomes even a yearling. The average gain of the yearlings was 2.07 pounds; of the 2-year-olds, 1.77 pounds, and of the 3-year-olds, 1.52 pounds. There is, therefore, a great difference in the gain of an animal during its first year compared with its gain the two years following. As this showing is the result of a comparison of more than 100 animals it becomes a plain fact that farmers should consider. If they can, by the use of pure breeds and grades, combined with liberal feeding, secure gains approaching those of the young steers experimented with, the breeding of cattle can be made profitable.

The daily gain in weight of animals intended for beef varies according to the breed, the vigor and the manner of feeding; but there is a period arrived at when the gain is very little. The nearer the animal approaches maturity the more it consumes proportionately and the less weight gained, due to the demands of the animal for bodily support; the smaller the body the less loss of food in that direction. The testing of the live and slaughtered animals at the stock shows that have been held for several years past explains that, while certain breeds of cattle are better adapted for producing the greatest weight of beef to maturity, no particular breed enjoys a monopoly in that respect, even the grades and crosses of the several breeds competing with advantage.

A dainty appetite is usually the best evidence of overfeeding. There is a limit to the capacity of an animal to appropriate food, and profitable feeding must be kept just inside that limit. This point differs in animals, and can only be learned by careful study of each individual. Indigestion, the result of overfeeding, sometimes takes the form of looseness, and this calls for caution and change of feed and a reduction of quantity. With grain green food of some kind is needed, and with early pasture ground, oats or bran can always be profitably fed, particularly to dairy cows, the prevailing opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Probably for general cultivation the advantages of a tap-root in drawing fertility and moisture from the subsoil will always outweigh the loss from heaving, but for persons who have soils in which clover heaves badly it may prove worth while to make an effort to reduce the tap-root by using seed grown for a series of years on a damp, heavy soil rather than grown on light and sandy soil.

Bran and grain are cheap as well as milk. Store them in the cow now, that she may be in good shape to produce milk when better prices rule—we don't mean fat her, but grass alone, and such watery grass as some parts of the country are producing this season, is very poor stuff to build up the system of a cow that is a good milker. Give some bran or grain, or both, to help out—we feed bran and a little cornmeal each day.

Sudden changes in the color of butter, unless caused by sudden changes in food, say from meal to bran of poor quality or rye meal, are caused by churning too warm and loading the butter with casein. Soft and white butter are both due to one cause—too highly charged with the solid matter of buttermilk.

In drying off a cow be sure that she does dry off, and that milk does not condense into a hard mass in the udder to obstruct and inflame it and play the mischief when the cow next comes in milk. More trouble with the udder comes from neglect in drying off the cow than from any other source.

A row of raspberries along the line of a field, or as a dividing line, instead of a fence, will give a plentiful supply, and can be easily cultivated, but such a fence will not turn stock.

During the warm days of summer the manure will "fire-fang" unless plenty of absorbent material be used, or the manure turned over occasionally.

HOUSEHOLD.

MAIDS OF HONOR.—One-half pint each of sweet and sour milk, two ounces of powdered rock candy, one tablespoonful of melted butter, yelks of four eggs beaten up, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon; put the milk in a vessel, which set in another half full of water; heat them to set the curd, then strain off the milk, rub the curd through a strainer, add the butter to it and the other ingredients; make a paste with one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt; sift all together; wash the salt from half a pound of good butter in ice water, work half the butter by degrees into the prepared flour and mix with a little more than a gill of ice water, or enough to make a stiff dough; roll out the paste and strew over it a part of the remaining butter divided into little pieces and dredged with flour; roll up the dough like a jelly roll, and roll it out again with the rolling-pin; repeat this latter process once more, and when rolled out thin add the remaining butter; line little pans with this, fill with the mixture, and bake till they are firm in the centre.

Cherry Pie.—The common red or morello cherries make the best pies. Stone the cherries. Line deep pie dishes with gook plain paste, fill them nearly full of stoned cherries, sprinkle over four large tablespoonfuls of sugar, and dredge this lightly with flour, cover with the upper crust rolled out as thin as possible, and trim the edges neatly with a sharp knife. Make a vent in centre; press the edges tightly together so that the juices of the fruit may not run out while baking. Serve the same day they are baked, or the under crust will be heavy.

Sirup of Cherries—Procure some fine ripe cherries, take off the stalks; crush the fruit and leave them in this state for twenty-four hours. Then strain the juice through a sieve by squeezing the cherries, and afterward through a jelly-bag. When the liquor is very clear weigh it, and in a pint of juice dissolve two pounds of white sugar; then put it into a preserving pan; boil up once, and take off the scum; strain it and put into small bottles.

A very nourishing drink for invalids is egg broth. It is made by beating an egg until it is frothy and stirring it into a pint of boiling hot meat broth, free from every particle of fat. Season it with salt and serve to the patient with thin slices of dry toast. It aids the patient in growing strong, and is to most invalids very grateful for the better flavor it gives the broth.

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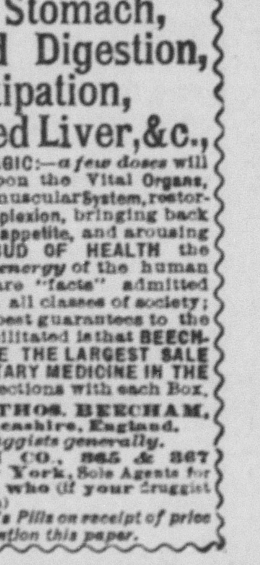

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ORANGE PIE.—Pulp and juice of two oranges, a little of the grated peel, the yelks of three eggs, one cupful sugar, one cupful milk; stir the yelks with the sugar, then a tablespoonful of butter, then the juice, lastly the milk; bake with under crust only; after the pie has cooled spread it on the whites of the three eggs, stiffly frothed and sweetened; then set it again in the oven to brown slightly.

If you want a lovely odor in your rooms, break off branches of the Norway spruce and arrange them in a large jug well filled with water. In a few days tender, pale green branches feather out soft and cool to the touch, and giving the delightful health-giving odor.

Apple Custard.—Apples, 1 pint, stewed; milk, 3 pints; sugar, 1 cup; salt a pinch. Beat the eggs well, add the milk and sugar, then the apples, or use five eggs, keeping out the whites of two with which frost the top, and brown very little in the oven.

Rhubarb and Orange Preserves.—Six oranges, two pounds of rhubarb stalks, one pound and a half of sugar; peel the orange carefully, take the white rind and the seeds, slice the pulps into a preserving kettle, add the peel cut very fine; then the rhubarb cut in very small pieces, and lastly the sugar. Boil the whole down in the usual way for preserves.

BREAKFAST CHEESE.—Set fresh butter-milk on the stove and warm it just enough to separate the curd and whey; drain off the whey thoroughly, and season the curd with salt, pepper, and good rich cream. This makes a pleasant breakfast dish.

Jellied Cherries.—Soften three-quarters of a packet of gelatine in half a pint of water; remove the stones from a quart of fine ripe cherries; put to the gelatine half a pint of red currant juice, stir without boiling until quite dissolved, then mix with the cherries and about a cup of sugar.

TO CAN TOMATOES.—Scald the tomatoes and skin them, squeeze the water out and put them in a porcelain-lined kettle to heat. Boil fast and remove all the skum that rises. Add no salt. Put into jars and proceed as directed with steaming.

Many a cake and batch of bread are ruined by slamming the oven door. A maker of celebrated sponge-cake will not allow any one to touch the stove or walk heavily across the kitchen-floor while the sensitive compound is baking.

CURRANT JELLY.—Jam the currants and get the juice all out; boil the juice five minutes, the sugar being placed in the oven and heated very hot, then add sugar and boil one minute; one pound of sugar to one pint of juice.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

CURRANT CATSUP.—Five pounds currants, three pounds sugar, half a pint vinegar, four teaspoonsful all kinds spice; boil slowly one hour.

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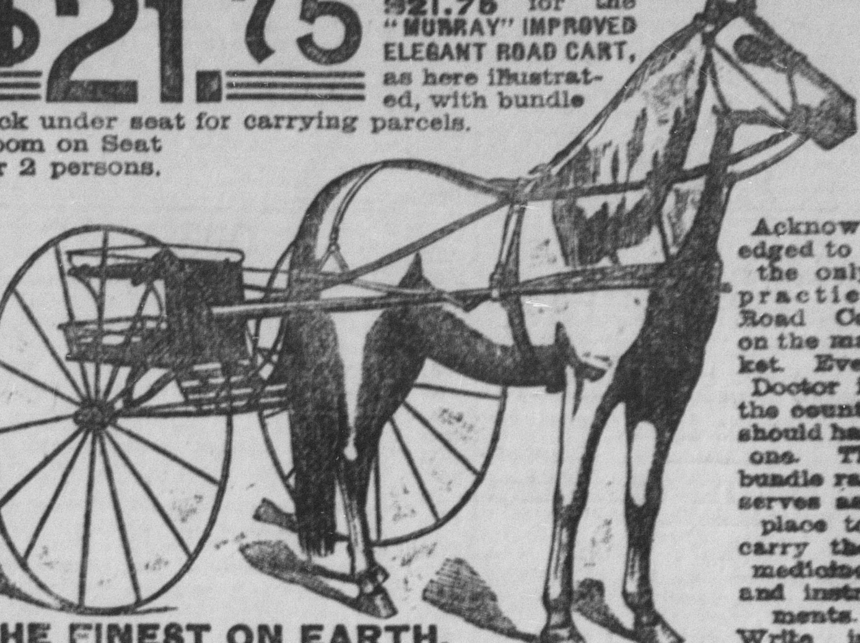

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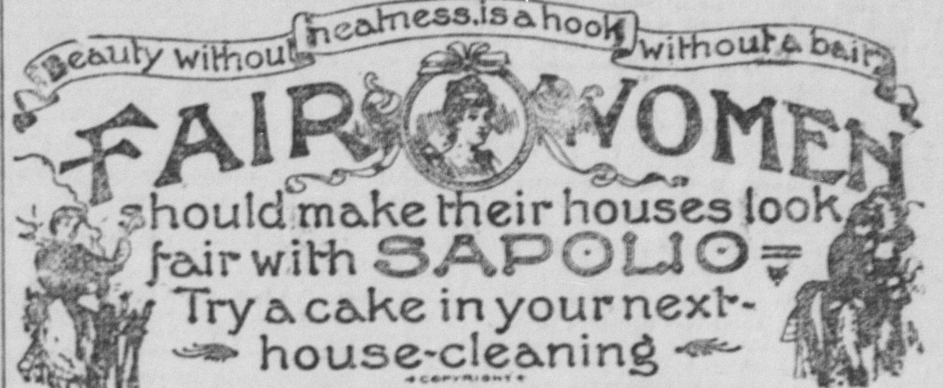
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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JULY 31.

REVOLT IS RAMPANT

Fighting Soldiers in the Streets of Buenos Ayres.

A REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

The Troops Revolt, Capture the Minister of Finance and Put the President to Flight—Senor Pellegrine Made Provisional President. The Insurgents Gaining Strength. A Mob in Guatemala City Crying "Death to Barillas."

BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—Another battalion has joined the insurgents. The revolutionists are commanded by Manuel Campos and Arredantio. Their numbers are certainly increasing. The result of Saturday's street fighting was adverse to the government. The navy remains neutral. Pellegrine has assumed the presidency.

The plot to overthrow the government, which has been suspected for some weeks and the existence of which has been so many times denied, was carried out Saturday, and President Dr. Juarez Celmara is a fugitive.

The Tenth regiment, headed by its officers, revolted, and the outbreak soon became general and included the troops in the garrison. The city was garrisoned by 4,000 troops and 3,000 armed policemen.

The soldiers at once marched into the streets and began firing. All the shops were closed, and the banks and the Bourse soon shut their doors.

The government, with the aid of a few loyal soldiers and the police, tried to isolate the insurgents and desperate fighting soon resulted.

A Revolutionary Government.

Many were killed on both sides, but the insurgents steadily advanced toward the Plaza de la Victoria, where the president's palace and the town hall are situated.

A revolutionary government has been announced with Senor Pallegrine as president and Senor Romero as minister of finance, to succeed Senor Garcia, who is held a prisoner by the revolutionists.

President Celmara has declared the whole republic in a state of seige. The National Guard has been called to arms. Five more battalions of the marine arsenal and part of the artillery have declared in favor of the revolutionists. The postal and telegraph offices are surrounded by soldiers.

President Clemara embarked from the Catalinas mole, taking refuge on board of a foreign ship. The governor of Cordova, brother of the president, also escaped.

The revolutionists liberated Gen. Manuel J. Campos, who was awaiting trial, and who has now placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party.

The Soldiers Resentful.

When the revolutionary plot was first foreshadowed the government caused the arrest of Gen. Campos, Col. Figueroa and Maj. Casargo. All denied any knowledge of the conspiracy, but detectives were at once placed in the barracks and in officers' houses. This espionage was deeply resented by the army.

It was said at the time that the government might find difficulty in justifying the action which had arisen from the fright of President Celmara's advisers. At that time guards were stationed about the palace of President Celmara, but on an apparent subsidence of the excitement they were withdrawn.

Progress of the Revolt.

BUENOS AYRES, July 29.—The revolutionary movement is spreading rapidly. There was desperate fighting between the government troops and revolutionists. The former were defeated, and 1,000 of them were killed or wounded. The revolutionists have been joined by the navy. The government house and the barracks were bombarded by the artillery of the insurgents.

The opposing forces yesterday arranged at wenty-four hour truce.

Yesterday the government troops received strong re-enforcements from the enterior. President Celman has returned to the city and resumed his office. The situation is changing in favor of the government.

MOBS IN GUATEMALA.

A Revolt Directed Against President Barillas and His Cabinet.

GUATEMALA, July 28.—A revolt has broken out here, directed against President Barillas and his cabinet. The revolution is under the leadership of Gen. Manuel Beteta and Col. Salvador Arevals. The police force in the capital has been augmented from 300 to 500 men. A number of the soldiers refused duty as they had not been paid. Over 180 were marched off to prison.

Then a regular mob paraded the street shouting "Muera Barillas!" (death to Barillas). The ringleaders were arrested and carried off to prison. There is much dissatisfaction among the military, and the great fear now is that the latter will make common cause with the revolutionists.

The president's house is strongly guarded, no one being allowed in the vicinity except well known persons. The revolutionists are gaining more power every moment, and it is quite likely that business will be suspended before many days, or even hours, elapse.

The members of President Barillas' cabinet have counseled him to suspend hostilities with Salvador and turn his attention to the situation in Guatemala. President Barillas held a council of war and troops are being daily conscripted to carry on the war with Salvador. President Barillas wanted to assume the leadership of his troops against Salvador, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs here he has abandoned the idea leaving the capital.

President Barillas has issued a decree declaring the whole republic in a state of siege and suspending the constitutional guarantees. There is considerable excitement in the capital as it is said that the Salvador troops are within sixty miles of Guatemala city and are constantly being reinforced.

PATRIOTIC SONS OF AMERICA

Will Hold Their Annual Camp in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The forty-third state camp session of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be held in Pittsburg next month, and will cover three days, including the 12th, 13th and 15th. An elaborate programme has been prepared for the occasion by the general committee from the various camps of Allegheny county. On the morning of Tuesday the 12th, the delegates will assemble at the Central hotel, and thence proceed to the Grand opera house, where Mayor Gourley will extend the hospitalities of the city in an address of welcome. Hon James R. Kenny, ex-mayor of the city of Reading, will respond.

Wednesday the 13th, will be taken up by state camp sessions, followed by an open meeting in the evening at the opera house, when addresses will be made by prominent members of the order. On Thursday there will be a parade in the afternoon, and free trips in the evening, on the steamer Mayflower to Windsor park, Davis Island dam and McKee's rocks. On Friday those delegates who may be still here, will visit the places of interest in the city, under escort of the general committee.

Jack Robinson's Great Victory.

MEDIA, Pa., July 25.—The warmest political fight in the history of Delaware county politics is over, and Senator-elect John B. Robinson, generally called Jack Robinson, is on top. His victory is regarded as one of the greatest ever achieved by any man in politics. He won against the combined forces of both Capt. Johnson and Dr. Forwood, and comes off with flying colors. Capt. Johnson was backed by Collector Cooper and the heads of the political county organization and by Judge Clayton, and, it is charged, by the almost combined liquor influence of the county. Robinson has won against this heretofore almost invincible organization, and he will not only succeed Smedley Darlington as the member of congress from the Sixth district, but also steps into Collector Cooper's place as the leader and dictator in Delaware county politics.

A Mythical Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—A story is current that a large English syndicate is in process of forming with the view of establishing a ship building works on the Delaware river near the lower end of the city. No verification of the report could be obtained. A similiar story was published some days ago while the congressional subsidy bill was pending. The only fact that seems to have any connection with the reported location of the prospective shipyard is the purchase by Messrs. Cramps some time ago of a tract of land on the Delaware avenue front near Snyder avenue.

Bethlehem's Dangerous Epidemic.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 29.—The number of cases of fever here in one form or another is now between 200 and 300. The pastor of the Moravian church reports 100 members of his congregation sick. Walter R. Kluge, employed in the Lehigh Valley offices, and Miss Mary Harwi, aged 20 each, died of typhoid fever. Among the dangerous cases of that disease is Joseph D. Emery, coal merchant. People in Bethlehem are greatly alarmed over the spread of this disease.

A Disastrous Fire.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 26.—A disastrous fire took place in Edwardsville, three miles from this city. Evans' brick block, one of the largest buildings on the west side of the river, was completely destroyed. The upper floors were used as a town hall and the ground floor was occupied by William J. Lewis, dry goods merchant. Nothing was saved. Evans' loss will reach $11,000; insured for $5,000. Lewis sustains a total loss on stock of $7,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Gold Was Gone.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 29.—Nathan Shoemaker, an aged bachelor, died here a few days ago in the house occupied by himself and two maiden sisters. He had $1,000 in gold in a bag, and its whereabouts was an open secret between the trio. Some time after his death the girls thought of the gold, and fearing it might be stolen, proceeded to secure a new hiding place for it, when, to their surprise, they found the entire amount gone and the key to the drawer in its usual place.

Two Fatal Accidents.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Last evening an express train on the West Pennsylvania railroad struck a two horse team and driver at a crossing near Herr's station. The driver and team were killed instantly. A gang of laborers who were constructing a sewer at the roadside became so frightened at the accident that they let go their hold on a large cast iron pipe. The pipe fell into the ditch and upon two men, killing one and fatally injuring the other.

The Reward of Patience.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Nearly sixteen years ago S. B. W. Gill, supposed to be one of Pittsburg's wealthiest men, absconded with hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to rich and poor. Saturday the creditors met at Register Shafer's office and were told that $1,100 would be divided pro rata among the holders of $375,000 proven indebtedness. Thus, after a wait of almost sixteen years the creditors get between two and three mills on the dollar.

The New Boston Branch.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 26.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad company has issued notice to the effect that that portion of the Mahanoy division heretofore called the Pottsville branch, comprising the line from Towhicken to New Boston Junction, with extension over Pennsylvania railroad from New Boston Junction to Pottsville, will hereafter be called the New Boston branch.

Reading Puddlers Strike.

READING, Pa., July 29.—The Reading Rolling mill having declined to sign the scale of the Amalgamated association, thirty-two puddlers employed at the works refused to go to work. This action compelled the mill to shut down. About 200 men are affected. An attempt may be made to secure non-union labor.

Fitler for Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—It is asserted here that Mayor Fitler is a candidate for United States senator, and that he will have the support of the city organization. President Stuart, of the Republican League clubs, is to take the stump at an early date.

BEN AND THE BOYS.

The President Reviews the Pennsylvania National Guards.

A GREAT DAY AT CAMP HARTRANFT

Maj. Gen. Schofield Commends the Appearance and Evolutions of the National Guard—Secretary Proctor Present—Gen. Snowden Promoted.

MT. GRETNA, Pa., July 25.—Shortly after noon yesterday the United States artillery, stationed on the slope near headquarters, began booming the presidential salute, and a minute later the cavalry battalion, including two regiments of the United States army and three regiments of the National Guard, which had gone to the Mt. Gretna station as an escort for the distinguished visitors, galloped up the hillside and presented sabres as the carriage containing the party stopped in front of Gen. Snowden's tent.

President Harrison was the first to alight, and he was given a cordial welcome by Governor Beaver, Gen. Hastings, Gen. Snowden and the other officers.

The Distinguished Guests.

Other members of the party were Secretary of War Proctor, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Attorney General Miller, Maj. Gen. Schofield, Col. Garnet, of the United States engineer corps; Capt. Taylor, of the ordnance department; Lieuts. Bliss and Andrews, of Gen. Schofield's staff; Maj. Carson, clerk of the ways and means committee of the house, and James Young, executive clerk of the senate.

The party left Washington in a special train about 8 a. m. and made the trip in four hours and twenty-five minutes.

President Harrison and party and many of the leading officers in camp met at the headquarters, where they held an informal reception.

The Review.

At 4:20 p. m. the grand review took place, in which all the National Guard, together with the auxiliaries of the United States army participated. Marching past the headquarters of Gen. Hastings they were reviewed by President Harrison, Maj. Gen. Schofield, Secretary Proctor, Secretary Wanamaker, Governor Beaver and the other distinguished guests.

There were 9,000 men in line and notwithstanding the heavy rain the men marched remarkably well and presented a splendid spectacle, winning warm commendations from Maj. Gen. Schofield and President Harrison. The presidential party took the return train for Washington at 6:30 p.m., reaching there about midnight.

Snowden Made Major General.

HARRISBURG, July 25.—Governor Beaver has appointed Gen. George R. Snowden, of the First brigade, to be major general of the National Guard division, and Col. Robert P. Dechert to command the First division. The commissions were made out at the state department yesterday and date from today, when Governor Beaver will hand them to the new officers.

A Reverend Embezzler.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The committee appointed by the Right Rev. Bishop Whitaker to make inquiry relative to the rumored charges affecting Rev. C. S. Daniel, minister in charge of St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal church, have concluded their labors, and have submitted a report recommending that Mr. Daniel be presented for trial for misappropriation of funds and for a breach of his ordination vows. According to the report of the committee Daniel, it is alleged, appropriated over $16,000 of contributions for work among the poor and current expenses of the church. It is thought the trial will be held in October.

An Original Package Causes Trouble

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., July 26.—A riot occurred in this place, lasting two hours and a half, the cause of the fuss being over a keg of beer. A party of men came from Cokeville to this place, thinking they would have a good time. They bought three quarter barrels of beer from the original package house which has just opened in the place. Knives, razors and clubs filled the air, and quite a number were seriously hurt.

Linden Steel Is All Right.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Regarding the rumors in circulation for some time that an employe of the Linden Steel company has placed the government inspector's stamp on an inferior quality of steel to be used by the government, Mr. Lewis, president of the company, said: "The report does our firm a great injustice, and is absolutely without foundation in fact."

Will Continue on Full Time.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 26.—An order was issued by the Lehigh Valley Coal company on Monday last that in future, until further notice, all its collieries would work on half time. Yesterday the order was rescinded, and the company's various mines will continue to work on full time. The company employs nearly 8,000 miners, laborers and boys.

A Large Coal Breaker.

DRIFTON, Pa., July 28.—Coxe Bros. & Co. have completed surveys and will at once begin the erection of a new coal breaker to be constructed wholly of iron and to have a capacity of 30,000 tons per day. When completed it will be one of the largest in the anthracite coal fields. It will cost over $150,000.

100 Men Thrown Out.

PENNFIELD, Pa., July 28.—The Elk Coal and Coke company, at Glen Fisher, Elk county, seven miles from here, was destroyed by fire. One hundred men are thrown out of work, and the loss is $25,000, with $12,000 insurance. The works will be rebuilt at once.

An Extensive Cavein.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 28.—An extensive cavein occurred at colliery No. 14 of the Pennsylvania Coal company yesterday, fifty acres being affected. No one was injured. The damage to the mine will be heavy.

Glass Makers Losing Money.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—A Chicago importer of glass has been figuring. According to his estimates the window glass manufacturers, by advancing prices too much, are losing $150,000 in trade weekly. Pittsburg's share of this loss would be $50,000.

NOT

ONE

Cent More!

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It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

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ROCHESTER

Clothing House

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—0—

Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear.

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

0—

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building
OPPOSITE BROCDERHOFF HOUSE.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
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NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUS

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLGEHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON Prop.

NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The New Garman House has arisen from it ashes and is open for the public New building new furniture througnout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL.
Spring Mills, Pa.
D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to nd from all trains.

CAMERAN HOUSE
Corner Second and Market Sts.
ORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
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Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor
Free 'Bus to all Trains. a 22'88

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Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities:
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.

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14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 2, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address
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WHO WEARS A GOOD-FITTING

SUSPENSORY

AVOIDS to a great extent the FATIGUE of walking or standing.

OBTAINS RELIEF from pain in back and hips and dragging sensation caused by extra exertion and strain upon the muscles in standing, walking, etc.

PROTECTS THE PARTS FROM INJURY while horseback riding, bicycling, or in gymnasium pursuits.

PREVENTS DEVELOPMENT of VARICOCELE (enlargement of veins on spermatic cord), which may be brought on by sudden strain, extra or continued exertion, from costiveness, from long sickness or inherited tendency.

OBVIATES CHAFING in WARM WEATHER.

GET YOUR PHYSICIAN'S advice about this matter.

THOUSANDS ARE WEARING Suspensories as a matter of COMFORT, and the number CONSTANTLY INCREASES, as the BENEFIT to be derived from them becomes better understood. We claim that the

"Syracuse Suspensory Bandage"

is the most perfect one in the market. TRY ONE, if it does not suit you it will cost you nothing.

For Sale by all Druggists.

PRICE LIST.

QUALITY.	PRICE.
No. 16	$ .50
No. 21	.75
No. 26	1.00
No. 31	1.25
No. 34	2.00
No. 36	3.00

We Guarantee every Syracuse Suspensory Bandage to give Satisfaction to Wearer.

Send for circular, giving full description of quality and reasons "Why the SYRACUSE SUSPENSORY is superior to all others."

Sent to any address by mail on receipt of price.

WELLS MFG. CO., Manufacturers,
33 W. Onondaga Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

FAVORITE SINGER.

$25 High Arm
$20 Low Arm

Every Machine has a drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. The High Arm Machine has a self-setting needle and self-threading shuttle. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct of the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for machine with name of a business man as reference and we will ship one at once.

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Co.,
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT

POLITICS PLUS GINGER

Close of South Carolina's Exciting Campaign.

TILLMAN FEARS ASSASSINATION.

Threatening Communications Daily Received—Good Citizens Converted into Walking Arsenals—Senator Wade Hampton's Defeat Decreed. The Tillmanites Claim an Overwhelming Victory at the Polls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30.—The heated and very much excited canvass of two Democratic factions in South Carolina will probably be brought to a close today. There are two other appointments, but as county conventions have been held in both, they will be called in by the executive committee. In the language of Tillman "this Democratic circus" has been on the road for seven years.

At every meeting great crowds have attended. Excitement has run very high. There has been no riot or bloodshed, although this looked inevitable many times.

At the Point of Battle.

A great majority of the people attending the meetings had been so highly wrought up that they carried pistols in their inside pockets always ready for the worst at any moment.

All in all, no such exciting campaign has ever been known in this state before. Friends of Capt. Benjamin T. Tillman are at the point of battle, alarmed at anoymous communications being received daily threatening his assassination.

A rumor has just gained currency here to the effect that two roughs have been for several days following campaign speakers from place to place hoping to get a fair chance to kill Tillman.

Wade Hampton's Head in Peril.

It is known here that a propsition has been made by "straight outs" to withdraw their bitter warfare against the Tillmanites if they will pledge themselves not to do certain things when they get hold of the reins of the government, among which is the chopping off of the official head of United States Senator Wade Hampton. It was not at first intended to defeat his re-election, but since the senator has come into collision with the reform movement it is thought likely that his head will come off.

It is now plainly seen that a full reform delegation will be elected to congress. The legislature will be overwhelmingly for reform and Ben Tillman will be the next governor.

A CHESAPEAKE COLLISION.

Four Killed and Many Injured on the Louise and Virginia.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The excursion steamer Louise and the Bay line steamer Virginia were in collision last night near Fort Carroll. Four people are known to have been killed and about seventy-five injured more or less. Many believed that a number were drowned. Just how many lives were lost cannot positively be stated. The dead are: Mrs. Mahalia Marshall, Charles Grenzer, Daniel Kopp, Mrs. Howard Keiser.

There are seven missing—they may have jumped or been thrown overboard.

Twelve persons have been taken to the hospitals in a badly injured condition. Just how many people went over into the water is not known, but some eye witnesses of the disaster say that a number of men, women and children were sitting on the starboard side when the crash occurred and immediately disappeared.

Not since the Tivoli disaster has such a thing happened near this city. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the number of killed and injured. The streets are thronged with anxious relatives and friends of those reported missing. Just who is to blame for the accident is not known. Naturally the pilots of both boats deny negligence.

West Virginia Miners Compromise.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 28.—The committee appointed by the National Mine Workers to adjust the strikes in Belmont, Guernsey and Jefferson counties have succeeded in compromising the differences between the men and operators among the greater part of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling road and Guernsey county. The men demanded the Columbus scale, which was an advance of 2½ cents a ton. The demand was not granted, but important concessions as to loading and screens were made. About 2,000 men returned to work.

Five Fatal Falls.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Thomas McHugh, 27 years old, fell from the roof of his residence, 259 East Nineteenth street yesterday and was killed. Daniel Brennan, 31 years old, fell out of the third-story window of 431 West Thirtieth street and was killed. John Callahan, aged 35, fell into the hold of a ship lying in the dry dock at pier 42, East river, and died shortly afterward. John Huber, 30 years old, a driver, fell from his team and was killed. Henry Morse fell from a second story window at 449 Ninth avenue and fractured his skull.

Delaware State Camp.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28.—The First Delaware regiment, Col. George W. Marshall, commanding, went into camp at Brandywine Springs, Saturday. The encampment, which will last for one week, has been named, in honor of the governor, Camp Benjamin L. Biggs. The encampment will be under command of Brigadier Gen. R. R. Kenney, of Dover. There are eight companies of infantry, two cavalry troops and two batteries of artillery on the grounds, numbering over 500 in officers and men.

Harrison Will Be There.

BOSTON, July 29.—President Harrison has written Governor Brackett an autograph letter, in which he says he hopes to be in Boston Tuesday, Aug. 12, the day of the Grand Army parade, and, in reply to the governor's inquiry, states that he will accept such hospitality on the part of the state as his brief stay and the exercises of the occasion will permit. A refusal for a suit of rooms at the Hotel Vendome for the presidential party has already been obtained by the state authorities.

Poisoned by Ice Cream.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 28.—At a picnic given at Pilot Point a large number of people were poisoned by ice cream made poisonous by staying too long in the cans. Fifteen persons will die. No names are obtainable.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The senate concluded the debate in the Indian appropriation bill and a vote was taken, resulting in 18 yeas and 20 nays, less than a quorum. No quorum being obtainable the bill went over.

The house continued the debate on the bankrupt bill.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The senate passed the Indian appropriation bill and the tariff bill was laid before the senate as unfinished business.

The house passed the bankruptcy bill by 117 to 84.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The senate again took up the tariff bill and decided to go through it item by item, each to be discussed and amended separately. This will consume a good deal of time.

The house took up and considered in committee of the whole the sundry civil appropriation bill. Last night's session was devoted to private pension bills.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house adopted a resolution to investigate the charges brought against Pension Commissioner Raum by Representative Cooper. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was then continued.

In the senate Messrs. Morgan and Colquitt spoke against the tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In committee of the whole the house continued the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill and disposed of a number of amendments.

Mr. Vest addressed the senate in opposition to the tariff bill. Mr. McPherson's resolution to recommit the bill with instructions was defeated by a strict party vote. The reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was begun.

A NEW ENGLAND CYCLONE.

Seven Persons Killed and 600 Made Homeless.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 28.—The flourishing city of Lawrence was visited Saturday by one of the most destructive tornados known to the New England states. Seven persons were killed and sixty seriously injured. Seventy buildings were wrecked and destroyed and 600 people made homeless.

The following were killed: Hannah Beatty, Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, Annie Collins, Michael Higgins, Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Mrs. Jeremiah McConnell and Mamie O'Connell. There are a number of persons at the hospitals seriously injured.

The property loss will reach about $125,000. Unfortunately it will fall almost wholly on the industrious poor, and in only one case was it insured against the elements.

The path of the storm was only about 400 feet wide, but starting from the Boston and Maine railroad station, in the southern half of the city, it extended parallel with the Merrimac river for nearly four miles into North Andover. There the force of the storm stopped as suddenly as it had appeared. On one side of a road where it ended the windows and blinds of a farmhouse are wrecked and shattered, while just across not so much as a vine or rosebud is disturbed.

The greatest force of the storm was manifest in the mile it traversed through South Lawrence. Fortunately there were no large or brick buildings in that district, the great mills and factories being on the north side of the river. The section was occupied largely by the mill operatives and was covered with cosy cottages. These were swept down like so many card houses.

CHICAGO'S COLUMBIAN PLANS.

How She Divides the Buildings Between Two Parks.

CHICAGO, July 28.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the world's Columbian exposition the committee appointed to formulate a resolution covering the various exhibits to be placed in close proximity to the agricultural exhibit and also those to be placed on the lake front will be presented formally to the legislature when it reconvenes today.

The plan is to place on the lake front the art gallery, the government buildings and another building containing a fine electrical display, three buildings in all, and use the present lake front grounds as an entrance ground. At Jackson park will be placed the big machinery hall, the stock show, a mineral palace, an underground mining exhibit, a glass factory, the several state exhibits, oriental villas and such other novel and beautiful displays as may be offered later on.

The Philadelphia in Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The cruiser Philadelphia went formally into commission yesterday, and is now a vessel of war of the United States. Charles H. Cramp, senior member of the firm of William Cramp & Sons, made the presentation speech, and the vessel was received in the name of the government by Capt. Robert L. Bradford, her commander. The Philadelphia will remain here for a few days longer, and some time during the latter part of the week she will sail for New York, where she will take aboard her full complement of men.

Refuse to Carry Beer Into Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, July 28.—The express companies have notified their agents at all border points to take no more beer or other liquor destined for points in Kansas. Heretofore the Missouri liquor dealers have done a heavy business shipping jugs, bottles and kegs by express. The new order will bring about a change. The dealers will not shut off, but will evade the order by packing the liquors in boxes which will not reveal the nature of their contents, and the agents will be bound to accept them. The order, it is said, was issued in anticipation of the original package bill becoming a law.

Protest Against a Recount.

ST. PAUL, July 30.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce resolutions protesting against the issuance of any order for a recount of this city based on such insufficient grounds as have thus far been stated, and requesting the authorities at Washington to suspend such order pending further investigation by the census officials, were passed.

Death of Dr. Collier.

SALISBURY, Md., July 29.—Rev. Robert Laird Collier, one of the most widely known divines of this country, died at his country home, Everglades, about twelve miles from Salisbury. On Friday last he had an attack of indigestion, and on Saturday it was followed up with an attack of apoplexy, from which he never rallied.

Leprosy in New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Manua Garut, a young Mexican, was found suffering with what is believed to be leprosy at his home, 105 East Twenty-eighth street, yesterday noon. He was removed to the receiving hospital on North Brothers Island.

1st Lady.—Have you new Rubbers?

2nd Lady.—Why, no! These are the old ones dressed with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

It makes them look like new; and my shoes also dressed with it, hold their polish UNDER the rubber, even should the snow creep in.

Change a Pine Table to Walnut.
A Poplar Kitchen Press to Antique Oak.
A Cane Rocker to Mahogany.

See what can be done with 25c. worth of

PIK-RON TRADE MARK

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores.

100,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK, SUGAR MAPLE, white pine and walnut lumber, boards &c for sale at Tusseyville.

W. H. Runkle.

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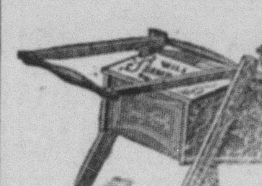

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[Mention The Reporter.]

May152m.

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JAMES L. HAMILL,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

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UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

17janly

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and fill all orders in this line promptly Come and see me—it will pay you.

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Spring and Summer!

Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING : AND : SUMMER : STYLES,

in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"**Castoria** is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

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1	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
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12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Ersyipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
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18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
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32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
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34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions & Eruptions**	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. **Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St. N. Y.**

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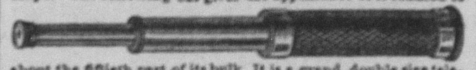
HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—**Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle.** A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry — Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

WHAT IS GOING ON FOR MANY MILES AROUND IS ALL UNCOVERED TO THIS EYE, AYE MORE

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from **$3 to $10** a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box **880**, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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All the sensations of the day pictured by the FOREMOST ARTISTS OF THE COUNTRY.
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Do you want to be posted? Then send your Subiscription to the
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY,
☞Published ever Wednesday, dated Saturday.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jas. B. Winkleman, dec'd, of Walker twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER NEESE, Adm'r
Spring Mills, Pa.

2864

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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WARRANTED

FREE OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch **FREE.** Worth **$100.00.** Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one **free,** together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, are **free.** All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from **$20 to $60** per week and upwards. Address, **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.**

Look At This!

The most complete cooking utensil ever invented.

No burned hands, no scalded scars, or disagreeable odor filling the house.

No overflow on the stoves while using these kettles. No cloths needed in handling them. They supply the long felt want. Onions, Kraut, codfish, corned beef or ham can be cooked in them without the bad smell filling the house. Every woman who sees them wants them and the men do not object to paying for them.

GEORGE M. POTTER,
Agent for Centre County.

22

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned, executor of estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg Township, dec'd., offers at private sale the following described real estate, situated about 2 miles west of Spring Mills, Pa., a

FINE FARM

Bounded by lands of Wood's Heirs, John Grove, James D. Wilson's Heirs, Mrs. M. A. Ross, Michael Tibbens, and others, containing

82 ACRES AND 62 PERCHES.

Thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Buggy Shed, and all necessary outbuildings all of which are in good repair. There is a good young orchard of the choicest fruit on this farm. A good cistern at the house, and also a cistern at the barn. 73 acres of the above farm are cleared and enclosed with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Hemlock. Persons desiring to purchase will find this farm beautifully located, being near the L. & T. R. R., near churches, post office, grist mill, stores, etc. Climate healthy.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM GOODHART,
Executor, Farmers Mills, Pa.

2064

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Snyder, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES A. OTT,
Executor.

2164

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1890.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	New York	12 15 a m
" "	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	New York	6 20 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15a m
" "	Montandon	2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
" "	Renovo	5 15 p m
" "	Kane	9 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 40 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia	4 25 p m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 30 p m
" " "	Montandon	9 34 p m
" arrives at	Williamsport	10 30 p m

Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 15 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 15 p m
" "	Montandon	1 14 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 40 p m
" "	Montandon	7 42 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
" "	Renovo	10 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25 p m
" "	Williamsport	12 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 29 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 22 a m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m
" "	Montandon	2 30 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

☞Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	PM
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 51	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 59	Zerby	7 18		3 45
4 13		8 08	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 16	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 22	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 30	Gregg	6 42		3 13
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 04	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m. and 7.30 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m. 1.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag t,

SALESMEN WANTED.

LOCAL OR TRAVELING

to sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and Steady Employment guaranteed

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

15mayzm

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S

Treatment By Inhalation.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN COMPOUND OXYGEN NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen have been using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized,* and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their treatment

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Phila
Rev. Victor L. Codrad, Ed. Luth. Observer, Phila
Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago
W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.
Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
E. L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Ph. Photo.
Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Is.
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.
Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mex
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Span. Honduras, C A
J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
J. Moore, Sup. Police, Blanforn, Dorsetshire, Eng.
Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.
And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"*Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results,*" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention this paper when you order Com Oxygen.

– THE REPORTER and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber, clubing with a present subscriber. The two papers for $1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer

IN SMOKE AND FLAME.

A FATAL TENEMENT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

FOUR PERSONS KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At about a quarter before 11 to-night a double alarm rang out from box 16. The engines dashed down to Public Landing to find house No. 44 Front street all ablaze.

It was a four-story brick, known as the John Christie tenement house. The first story was occupied by Solomon Menzkie as a second-hand store. All the other floors were occupied as tenements, and while the flames were eating their way to the roof there were 30 people in the building.

In the second story were two families of ten persons; in the third were two more, numbering ten persons; in the fourth were two families, also numbering ten persons.

The dead and the injured so far as can be learned at this writing are as follows:

Dead—Solomon Menski and Mrs. Menski, his wife; Eva Menski, their 12-year daughter; Erran Menski, their 7-year-old son.

Injured—Gus Hitzwell, Misses Eva, Mary Kassenuer.

Of the injured the first two are likely to die, and the last named has chances of recovery.

Solomon Menski and his wife occupied the rear end of the second story, directly over where the fire is supposed to have started. The people of the third and fourth stories fled to the roof and escaped to the roof of an adjoining building, from which they were taken down the Chicago Elevator fire ladder by firemen and police.

Many of the women were found unconscious. One elderly woman was on her knees praying, and seemed oblivious to everything.

There was but one exit to the street for these poor people, and that was by an old, narrow, rickety, pine stairway, the best of fuel for the flames.

At the outset of the fire the police, at the risk of their lives, managed to save some of the ten people who slept on the second floor, but the excitement and confusion incident to the event are such that no one can state exactly how many. Nor are the casualties known certainly at this hour.

Friends are anxiously calling at the morgue, at the hospital and at the police stations seeking friends known to have been in the fatal building, but not yet accounted for.

The occupants of the building were poor working people, some of them operatives in shoe factories, some express drivers, and others laborers on the public landing. While the fire was burning and the work of rescuing was in progress there was the greatest excitement in the crowds of spectators.

When everybody was successfully passed down the ladder a shout went up and then followed death-like silence. In fact, from the first the noise was all among the spectators. Not a moan or a scream was heard from the inmates of the death prison.

As soon as the dead or injured were taken out they were removed to the morgue or the hospital, and the living able to help themselves fled precipitately from the horrible scene.

A CYCLONE IN DAKOTA.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TWO INJURED NEAR CLIFFORD.

BUILDINGS LEVELLED AND CROPS DESTROYED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22.—A special to the *Tribune* from Fargo, N. D., says: A cyclone passed over the northern portion of this county about 3 P. M. There were seven persons killed.

A special from Fargo says: Details from the cyclone are meagre. The only thing learned is that the storm struck Bowen, Clifford and Galesburg, about 12 miles north-west of Hunter, in the southern portion of Traill and in the northern part of Cass county.

It was a regulation cyclone, tearing and twisting across the county, levelling buildings and destroying crops. Five persons were killed outright and a man and his wife probably fatally injured near Clifford.

Wires to the branch lines are prostrated and particulars will be late, as the reporters must drive a number of miles to the telegraph station. A hail storm also did considerable damage to crops about 12 miles south of Fargo.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—A special from Marshall, Minn., says: There was a cyclone near Ghent, seven miles west of here. There were two persons killed and several injured.

—A boiler explosion occurred on the upper end of Manhattan Island on the 21st, which wrecked a house, set fire to a barn, and injured an Italian laborer and a young woman, the former so badly that her recovery is doubtful. The boiler was on the top of a bluff some fifty feet in height, and was used to supply steam to drills used in quarrying stone. One half of the boiler landed one hundred feet away, the other part was distributed in various directions, some pieces being blown to a distance of a thousand feet. William Holligan, the engineer, was placed under arrest and held in $200 bail. A despatch from Quebec says that the steamer Pioneer, while at anchor opposite Bull River, on the 21st, was struck by a hurricane and stranded on a sand bank. She is a total wreck. The crew escaped with difficulty.

—The Secretary of the Interior on the 21st, received a telegram from the Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, stating that the great Excelsior Geyser has been in a state of eruption since the 19th, the first time in two years. The column of hot water rises from the crater into the air a distance of 300 feet.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—City Marshal Hodge, of Pontiac, Illinois, was shot and fatally wounded, on the 21st, by Daniel North, whom he was trying to arrest. Michael Harse, 21 years old, has been arrested for killing George Olsen, a young farmer, near Milwaukee.

—A despatch from Huntingdon, Penna., says that a mysterious disease has seized upon the black bass and other fish in the Raystown branch. On the 22d, the banks were lined with dead fish for miles. Thousands of dead bass, weighing from one-half to five pounds, were floating on the water's surface or were piled up in drifts along its edges. This stream is famed for its splendid fishing advantages, but during the past two days it has been depleted of nearly all its fish.

—A passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was wrecked near Limon, Col., on the evening of the 22d, by going through a bridge, a portion of which had been washed away by a freshet. The engineer was killed and fifteen others were injured. In a collision between two freight trains at Antego, Wis., on the 22d, Brakeman Seymour and Fireman Simms were killed and Engineer Ray was fatally hurt. Engineer William Laing had both legs broken. Horatio G. Reid, aged 72 years, was on the 22d run over and killed by a train at Cumberland, Md. He was a well-known glass worker, and had been for 40 years general foreman of the Jersey City Glass Works.

—It is reported from Fargo, North Dakota, that a cyclone passed over the northern part of that county on the afternoon of the 22d, killing seven persons. A terrible hail storm did great damage to the crops througout the valley of Mexico on the 21st.

—On the afternoon of the 22d a tornado demolished the buildings of three farmers living nine miles northeast of Marshall, Minn. A child of Felix Deareau had her leg broken. Mrs. Deareau, too, was seriously bruised. Mrs. A. M. Opdahl and child were blown by the cyclone on to a wire fence and seriously bruised. Two of Opdahl's horses were carried from the barn to a pasture near by without injury. There was a cloudburst in Grand Canon, a few miles above Canon City, Col., on the afternoon of the 22d, and soon afterwards a great wave of water came rushing down the Kansas river with terrific force. The Rio Grande track was washed out in several places and considerable damage was done to property along the river. One hundred cattle were caught by the torrent in the cannon and were washed down the river and drowned. After three days' rain in the vicinity of Central City, Colorado, the storm culminated in a cloudburst over the Winnebago and Maryland Mountains, on the afternoon of the 22d, doing great damage along the line of the Colorado Central Road. Two women and a child camping on Beaver brook were swept away. Three men boarded a train on the Omaha road, on the 22d, at Duluth, Minnesota. Shortly after the train left the depot they threw red pepper in the eyes of the passengers nearest them, and then took their jewelry and valuables. One of the men was arrested in Superior.

—Two freight trains collided at Tigerton, Wisconsin, on the 22d. Fireman Seims, Fireman Buckley, Brakeman Seymour and an unknown brakeman were killed, and the two engineers were injured. John Plebos was killed and Patrick Keefe fatally injured, on the 23d, by a fall of coal at the Florence Colliery, in Pittsburg, Penna. In a yacht race at Duluth, Minnesota, on the morning of the 23d, two boats were struck by a squall and one sank. Clark and Lintler were drowned, and Purcell was rescued in a dying condition. William and Asa Morill, boys, were drowned at Sandy Creek, Oswego county, New York, on the 22d. They were fishing and the boat was capsized.

—While laboring unper a fit of insanity caused by the death of his child and sickness, Mandaville Ault, on the 23d, shot himself in the head, near Centreville, Ohio. The ball passed around the skull without doing serious damage. He immediately turned and shot his wife, who was standing near, killing her instantly. He then went to his father's barn and hung himself from the rafters. Unknown parties went to the house of a Mexican named Metana, in Austin, Texas, on the 22d, and killed him, his wife and 5-year-old child. It is thought revenge was the motive.

—About 20 desperadoes, led by Jim Skinner, a moonshiner, went to Pocahontas, Virginia, on the 20th, and, after drinking a lot of whisky, flourished their revolvers. They shot and severely wounded two negroes and then the town authorities appeared and a general fight took place. Two of the mob were shot and captured and Charles Smith and an unknown negro were badly wounded. The desperadoes fled back into West Virginia, where they have their headquarters in the mountains.

—The flouring mill of Mead Brothers, at North Jackson, Ohio, was wrecked on the 23d, by the explosion of a boiler. George Mead, the engineer, and William Thomas, an employe, were killed, and William Mikesell was fatally injured. A passenger and freight train collided on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, near Malta, Illinois, on the 22d. Several persons were injured, and a fireman was killed. Vance Safely, of London, Ohio, died of hydrophobia on the 22d.

—W. J. Bullard's boarding house in Savannah, Georgia, was blown up early on the morning of the 24th. There were thirteen people in the house, and three were killed and six injured, two probably fatally. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. The corning mill of the Mountain View Powder Works, six miles from Patterson, New Jersey, blew up on the morning of the 24th. John Fishbau, aged 60 years, who was in the building at the time, was instantly killed. Lewis Hoehn, aged 21 years, was fatally injured. He walked to the engine house, but died in a few minutes.

—The washout on the Colorado Central Railroad is the most disastrous that has occurred on that road. Altogether about 20 miles of track have been washed out, and the iron bridge at the Forks of the Creek is "tangled up like a bundle of wire." The total loss is estimated at $250,000.

—Careful estimates of the corn crop in Kansas show that it will probably be about 50 per cent. of the crop of last year.

51st CONGRESS.---First Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 21st, the House bill for the relief of settlers on railroad lands was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Dawes moved to have the Indian Appropriation bill considered, and Mr. Gray moved to take up the House bill for the transfer of the revenue marine service to the Navy Department. Mr. Gray's motion was agreed to, 30 to 23, and the Revenue Marine Transfer bill was discussed until two o'clock, when the Tariff bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, made a long and elaborate argument in opposition to the bill. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate, on the 22d, the bill giving a pension of $2000 a year to Mrs. Jessie Fremont was reported and placed on the calendar. The House bill for the disposal of the Fort Ellis reservation under the Homestead law was passed with an amendment. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 23d, the resolution of inquiry in regard to the alleged imprisonment of A. J. Diaz, an American citizen, in Cuba, was reported and agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered. A vote on one of the amendments showed that no quorum was present. After spending some time in attempting to secure a quorum the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 24th, Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit of value and to provide for the free coinage of siver. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. Consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed, and, after the adoption of several amendments, it was passed. The Tariff bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 21st, Mr. Payson, of Illinois, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why he has directed the issue of patents to the Union Pacific Railroad for lands granted to the company prior to the payment of its debt due the United States, and that he also report the amount of land that has been patented to each of the land grant corporations of the Union Pacific system to date. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 22d, the vote was taken on the Original Package bill. The Adams substitute, defining original packages, was lost—yeas 33, nays 115. The House substitute for the Senate bill was then adopted—yeas 113, nays 97. Mr. Grosvenor, who had changed his vote for the purpose, moved to reconsider, and Mr. Frank, of Missouri, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. This was agreed to—118 to 95. The bill as amended was then passed—176 to 38—and a conference with the Senate was asked. The Bankruptcy bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment.

In the House, on the 23d, the Committee on Elections presented a report in the West Virginia case of McGinness vs. Alderson in favor of McGinness. It was ordered printed and laid over. The Bankruptcy bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, on the 24th, a vote was taken upon the committee amendments to the Bankruptcy bill. In view of the fact that the bill had never been read in the House, Mr. McMilan demanded a separate vote on each amendment. The committee amendments having been disposed of, on motion of Mr. Reilly an amendment was adopted enforcing the laws of the State giving wages for labor a preference. The vote was then taken on the minority substitute. This was disagreed to, and the bill was then passed—yeas 117, nays 84. Adjourned.

Places for Books.

It has been a fashion to make bookcases highly ornamental. Now books want for and in themselves no ornament at all. They are themselves the ornament. Just as shops need no ornament, and no one will think of or care for any structural ornament if the goods are tastefully disposed in the shop window. The person who looks for society in his books will readily perceive that, in proportion as the face of this bookcase is occupied by ornament, he losses that society; and, conversely, the more that face approximates to a sheet of book backs, the more of that society he will enjoy. And so it is that three great advantages come hand in hand, and, as will be seen, reach their maximum together; the sociability of books, minimum of cost in providing for them, and eases of access to them.

In order to attain these advantages two conditions are fundamental: First, the shelves must, as a rule, be fixed; secondly, the cases or a large part of them should have their side against the wall and thus, projecting into the room for a convenient distance, they should be of twice the depth needed for a single line of books and should hold two lines, one facing each way. Twelve inches is a fair and liberal depth for two rows of octaves. The books are thus thrown into stalls, but stalls after the manner of a stable or an old-fashioned coffee room, not after the manner of a bookstall, which, as times go, is no stall at all, but simply a flat space made by putting some scraps of boarding together and covering them with books.

THE INNER LIFE.

We know there is a life within the life.
Of each who, toiling, threads the conquered way;
Ever a fiercer strife be hind the strife
That each is seen to wage from day to day.

We find ourselves contending with a world
In which ambition rules and pride holds sway;
We drink and scoff, like others, are possessed
With zeal to grasp the baubles as we may.

So we are judged to be alike as base
As he who sells for pottage all he hath—
Who yields not only love and joy and truth,
But yields for this his soul's immortal worth.

Be thou serene before the heartless judge,
Brave heart that hath with unseen valor fought;
Strive not to hold against the world a grudge,
And sell the sunshine of thy life for naught.

The world can never know thee as thou art,
Much less with truth can judge thee as it ought;
But if thou hast with courage done thy part,
For thee there's nothing further to be sought.

'Tis well for us to toil and strive to win
All that our health and comfort may require;
But let the angel still within us reign,
That he may aid the world to something higher.

Then let the inner life be full and free—
Let mind rule with the scepter of its might,
Let heart and soul with aspiration turn
Toward all that's great in nature, grand in thought.

Then be the world in judgment true or false,
The heart, secure in consciousness of worth,
Can find within its battlements of truth.
The greatest pleasure possible to earth.

Phrenological Journal.

WAITING TO SERVE..

Rodney Shipton was a southern boy, and, like many a northern lad, he was ambitious. Like many a northern lad, too, his parents were poor and unable to do for their son as they could have wished. But they sent him to school until he was 14 years old, and then, at Rod's earnest request, they sent him to a school of telegraphy for a year, where Rodney learned to send and receive messages over the wonderful and mysterious wires.

For Rod was by no means content with the humdrum life on the twenty acre lot in Mississippi which his father called the farm. It was well enough, he always said to himself and his chums, for 'old folks' who were satisfied to raise corn and tobacco, and know nothing of the great world around them, save what they read in the weekly paper. But that wouldn't suit Rod Shipton—'not much it wouldn't.'

No, Rodney was anxious to start, bright and early, into the thick of the fight—into the front ranks of those who are taking part in life's great battles.

But Rodney Shipton soon discovered that even those who are willing to do brave and arduous work are not the ones always selected for the most important duties. He had to learn, as so many of us will have to, that, as a great poet once wrote:

> They also serve who only stand and wait.

He found very speedily that the great telegraph companies and newspapers were not in need of inexperienced lads of fifteen to place in their offices in large cities and other centres of life and activity.

First, he applied for a position in Washington, and did not so much as get an answer to his application. Then he tried New York, and the manager of the concern wrote back and kindly told the lad that he had better try 'nearer home.'

At last, much discouraged, Rod did try nearer home. It went much against the grain for him to think that a telegraph operator should be compelled to remain in such a rusty old state as Mississippi. But he braced up, and one fine spring morning he started out on a tramp of more than thirty miles to Jackson. Rod Shipton was used to long tramps; his father had not so many dollars that he could afford to give up two of them for railroad fare.

The lad's shoes were pretty dusty when, early on the second morning, he presented himself to the superintendent of telegraph of the Jackson and Richmond railway and asked for a 'job.'

'Well, my son,' said the superintendent, 'you're not very old and you've had no experience, but if you are in dead earnest and want to show us what kind of stuff you're made of, I'll offer you a job. We've got an office up at Snowflake City, seventy miles from here, and we find it pretty hard to keep any one there. It's a lonely sort of a spot; on one side of the track is a swamp and on the other side a scrubby forest with a sawmill and a store. You'll have a very few neighbors, and those that are there are about as rough as they make 'em. There's very little work, and, consequently, very little pay. Now, then, if you'll go down and try your hand as operator at Snowflake City, I'll engage you at a salary of twenty dollars a month. What do you say?'

Well, it wasn't a very bright picture which the superintendent presented to our young friend, and so Rodney Shipton thought. He stammered somewhat as he replied:

'You see, sir, I thought some of a job in the city; and then, sir, the pay—it's awful small; father pays that for a hired man when he wants one on the farm, but—but—yes, sir, I guess I'll take the job in Snowflake City.'

'Look here, my lad,' said the superintendent, laying his hand with much kindly feeling upon Rod's shoulder. 'I know just how you feel about it. I was a boy myself once, just about your size, and with just as much of a desire to do something big as you have. But I started in clear at the bottom, yes, lower than you will have to do, and I stuck to it, and think I did my duty. You do the same, and we expect no more of the best paid man on the road.'

And the very next day Rodney Shipton, instead of tramping back to his father's farm, took the train to Snowflake City.

The friendly words of the official who was now his chief had encouraged him greatly, and he resolved to 'stick it out' at Snowflake, no matter what might happen, until his ability should be recognized by his employers.

If the picture of Snowflake City, which Superintendent Stebbins had outlined, was a dark one, the reality was still more black and unattractive to Rodney. The neighborhood itself was most uninteresting. Nature had done as little as possible, it seemed; and the inhabitants were even more uncouth than their surroundings. The men were of the roughest and most ignorant type, while such women and children as graced—or disgraced—the settlement were nearly akin to the men in their tastes and habits. Not that there were a great many of these people, for within a very wide radius of Snowflake station there were not more than a hundred human beings, who were about evenly divided between blacks and whites.

As for Rod, he made his headquarters at the cabin, which was known as the 'Station.' At first he tried boarding at 'the store,' which was also a hotel and saloon, but he finally came to the conclusion that he had better 'keep house' in the little cabin, which now became for him kitchen, parlor, bedroom and office all rolled into one.

It was truly a lonesome spot, and through the long early summer days and the weird nights, when the breezes soughed and sobbed over the dismal swamp, Rod often got homesick for the old farm. He did not have much work; hardly enough to keep him from growing weary; but, remembering the superintendent's words, Rod did his work promptly and well, and not a single reprimand came to him over the wire from the train dispatcher.

Rod saw few people, for passenger trains stopped very seldom at Snowflake, and the boy did not encourage visits from the rough and—generally—half drunken men from the sawmill.

Three months passed away that were long and dreary ones to Rodney Shipton, and one August day the lad awoke to find himself important.

Yellow fever had broken out at Snowflake City! The state medical officer had been down from Jackson and pronounced four cases of serious sickness as yellow fever of the most pronounced kind. Forthwith a doctor and nurse were dispatched from the capitol to Snowflake, and the district was laid under quarantine. No one dared leave the fever district now until the pest should be driven away, and, for all the communication the wretched people have with the outside world, they might as well have been living on a desert island in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. Stay, there was the telegraph! Touched by the deft and willing fingers of the young operator, the throbbing wires carried all over the country the tale of misery which Snowflake City now told.

In the columns of the great daily papers of the north were printed Rodney Shipton's dispatches, wherein folks learned how the poor wretched, ignorant people of the forest and swamp were dead and dying; how the four cases speedily increased to fourteen and then to forty. Rodney's messages, calling for aid, brought nurses from the hospitals of the great cities; Rodney's messages brought nourishing food and healthy clothing to those who were fortunate enough to recover; Rodney's messages brought medicines for the sick and even caskets for the dead. And many coffins were needed in the stricken district—for fully half the people died; and through it all Rod stuck to his post. The other folks of the settlement moved away as far as they could within the quarantine boundary, but Rod stayed right on at the little telegraph cabin on the edge of the swamp, and close to the huts and hovels of the sawmill people.

He knew that the people and the doctor could not do without the telegraph; he knew that no one would come form outside if he should desert his post, and he knew quite well that there was not a soul in Snowflake City, besides himself, could operate the telegraph. So, with a brave heart, he did his duty. Rod did not complain now that his work was light; dear no! He could hardly give information enough with his little clicking hammer. The eyes of the whole country were upon Snowflake City. The people were sorry enough for the unfortunates shut up by themselves, but they wanted to keep the dread plague at Snowflake.

No trains stopped now. Most of them went flying past, and even on the hottest days the passengers would shut down all the windows, as if they were afraid to breathe the air in passing. Even the local freight only slowed as she went on her way, and the train men carelessly dumped the barrels and boxes of clothing and provisions on to the little platform for Rod to gather up as best he might.

So the days and weeks dragged slowly along, and one morning the papers had these words at the foot of their usual dispatch from Snowflake City:

'The only telegraph operator in the place has the fever and is fast failing.'

Then for days there was no news at all over the wires from the unfortunate village, and the stricken people had to shout the news and their needs to the train men as they passed through the station.

But Rod did not die; he was one of the very few who recovered from the fever, and shortly after he was stricken down the first frost came to gladden and cheer the people of the south, who feared for the spread of the terrible infection.

Yes, Rod recovered, and went, after a while, back to the old farm, to rest and gain strength. And while there he received letters and presents innumerable, congratulating him upon his plucky behaviour at Snowflake. Among them was the official thanks of the governor of the state. But the letter which Rod prizes most of all is one from Superintendent Stebbins, and this is what it says:

> MY DEAR SHIPTON.—You did your duty nobly. Accept my thanks and the thanks of our directors. When you are quite well again we shall like to have you to take a position as assistant train dispatcher at Jackson. The salary is $75 a month. Sincerely yours,
> HENRY STEBBINS.

To-day Rodney Shipton is manager of one of the largest offices of the very largest telegraph company in the world. I stepped in to see him the other day, and on the wall, over the desk, I saw these words in a neat frame:

> They also serve who only stand and wait.

A Tiny Railroad.

A wonderful railroad is the one which connects the towns of Bedford and Bellevue, Mass. It is nine miles in length, and is probably as unique as any on the globe. The distance is not so astonishing, except when the gauge of ten inches is considered. In the short distance traversed by the pigmy it crosses eleven streams, with bridges from five to thirty-five feet in height. The rails weigh but twenty pounds to the yard, about the size of those used in the mines of Missouri and Illinois. The cars and engines are constructed so as to be very near the ground, ensuring greater safety. The cars are provided with single seats on each side of the aisle. The car itself weighs but four tons, the weight of an ordinary car being twenty to twenty-six tons. The engine, without the tender, weighs seven tons, and runs with two passenger or freight cars at the rate of twenty miles an hyur. There is a smaller railroad than this in the United States—the one in Bucks County, Pa., but it is only kept as an expensive toy by a rich farmer, who has made a fortune out of oil.

The Flight of Time.

Time is a great institution. It would be difficult to get along without it, and yet we shall have to some day. Have you ever noticed how long time seems when you are young? The Christmases and Fourth of Julys seem to have small eternities between them, but when you grow older time is as brief as a jack rabbit's tail. Then there is no messenger boy business about time.

In childhood how lovingly we look upward to the summit of that hill of years whereon we are to be endowed with the crown of manhood, and how long it seems between each beat of the heart—each oscillation of the pendulum. Gradually this pendulum oscillates with a vigor unknown before. Months, years flit past like dogs with tin cans tied to their continuations. We are not as supple as we once were, and "vittles" do not taste like they did when we tramped twenty or thirty miles with a fishing pole or gun at the age of sweet sixteen. Finally our eyes grow duller, and with stooping form and shuffling gait we approach that dark, mist-covered valley, which when we stood in the vestibule of life and played "hookey" seemed so far off.

Frugality and Fortune.

It is stated that one of the richest men in this country, whose wealth is estimated at over $100,000,000, breakfasts only on boiled eggs, eats only bacon and liver for lunch, and dines on a cut of roast beef and a potato, washed down with water.

Probably if he had been in the practice of dining on quail on toast, lunching on terrapin, and dining on canvasback duck and champagne, he might not have the $100,000,000 to call his own.

Such things have occurred before in the history of wealth and those who have amassed it, don't you know.

The Biggest Lump of Gold.

The largest piece of gold ever taken from the earth was discovered May 10, 1872, in New South Wales, Australia. It was an irregular shaped slab, four feet nine inches in length, and three feet three inches in width, with an average thickness of about three inches. It weighed something over 600 pounds, and, although not of virgin pure, assayed $148,000. The most remarkable part of the story is that the men who found it did not have money enough to pay their board bills the week before.

Lettuce has a sedative effect on the nervous system, and the ordinary plant, as well as druggists' preparations of it, may be successfully employed in cases of insomnia.

THE GLOWWORM.

Beneath the hedge or near the stream,
A worm is known to stray,
That shows by night a lucid beam,
Which disappears by day.

Disputes have been, and still prevail,
From whence its rays proceed;
Some give that honor to his tail,
And others to his head.

But this is sure, the hand of night,
That kindles up the skies,
Gives him a modicum of light,
Proportioned to his size.

Perhaps indulgent nature meant,
By such a lamp bestowed,
To bid the traveller, as he went,
Be careful where he trod;

Nor crush a worm whose useful light
Might serve, however small,
To show a stumbling stone by night,
And save him from a fall.

Whate'er she meant, this truth divine,
Is legible and plain,
'Tis power almighty bids him shine,
Nor bids him shine in vain.

Cowper.

Pictures in Our Homes.

HELEN EVERTSON SMITH.

In a country house in summer we can dispense with pictures on our walls, for Nature has provided them so liberally out of doors. In our short springs we are so hurried with the pressure of the work that the season entails, that then we care little for in-door pictures, and in the melancholy gorgeousness of autumn we still care comparatively little for pictures of human painting. But in winter, though there is a species of stern white beauty in a snow covered country where twisting branches stand athwart a clear, cold sky, and once in a while there is a day when Nature decks herself in her own unapproachable frost diamonds and astounds us with her regal magnificence, we find many days when the out-look is not inviting and this is the time when our in-look should be made as beautiful as possible, not only with upholstery and other furnishings but with pictures on our walls.

It is not so very many years ago when the walls of even a well-to-do farmer's house were as innocent of pictures as his wife's face of paint, save in a few cases, when, in the doubtful grandeur of a cheap mahogany frame, was hung near the ceiling of the "best room," some cheerful scene like the "Death-Bed of Harrison," in which the dying president was shown lying on his bed, looking ghostly white, and on the point of smothering beneath the rapidly descending weight of a heavy red and yellow canopy, which was partly sustained by the wooden-looking figures of Mrs. Harrison and niece, clad in vivid purple and green, while Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John Tyler, standing about the room habited in brown and blue were carefully gathering their filbert-sized tear drops into their large yellow pocket handkerchiefs.

On turning to get relief from this our eyes would be met by a landscape painted in oils, perhaps by the good house wife during her six months of "polishing" at a boarding-school. In the fore-ground of this picture rises a hay-cock-shaped mound of a pale green color, and of a texture resembling a coarse cashmere, tufted at intervals of an inch or so with dark green worsted. On the top of this arrangement which is supposed to indicate a grassy slope, is a small scarlet colored house of which three sides are simultaneously presented to the beholder. At the right hand in the picture stands a misshapen girl, a full head taller than the house, clad in yellow and lavender, vigorously grasping at either extremity what appears to be a huge boa-constrictor with the apparent intention of using it as a jumping-rope. In the left fore-ground of this imaginative creation rises the semblance of a large green feather duster, which the artist supposed to be a tree, and which seems to be striving to brush away from an intensely blue sky, a ragged bit of dark blue flannel.

Let no one imagine this picture of a picture to be an exaggeration, for the writer could to-day accompany any doubting soul to houses where similar triumphs of art are exhibited by their owners with a comical pride as evidences of the superior culture of their early days.

When we remember the before mentioned, and other productions of an undeveloped taste, we are genuinely grateful for the day of good cheap pictures, for the day of photographs and engravings, and even for that of the despised chromo; for now even the comparatively poor can possess good copies of natural scenes and of genuine works of art which shall cultivate the taste of their children.

These pictures, attempting nothing that they cannot attain, will in time inevitably drive out the atrocious daubs, the gaudily engraved marriage certificate and the black bordered mortuary record, which have too often and too long made hideous the walls of some of our country houses. And when we see that some exclusives are dissatisfied because they can no longer lock up the treasures of art so that no eyes save those of a privileged few shall be able to get even an idea of them, we thank God that their selfishness is impotent and that He has given to men the power of—at least in a degree—making these things common property.

There are in our happy land few industrious and sober heads of families who can not afford to bring into their homes either a fine photograph, or engraving, or chromo at least once a year, and there are few things which have greater educational force.

Children will earlier learn lessons from pictures than from any other source save parental example. An engraving of our Lord calling around Him the groups of wondering little children has given to many an infant mind its first ideas of a Saviour's love—ideas which the well known copy of marvellous Lianardo da Vinci's picture of the Last Supper has served to strengthen. But religious pictures are not the only ones we would choose. Let us humbly follow the example of our Maker. He spreads around us, with a lavish hand, beauty of every variety. Let us bring into our homes all the beauty that we can and when choosing pictures choose them for their beauty rather than for any specific lesson they may be supposed to teach.

Yet we would admit no picture that conveyed a bad lesson, or one of even doubtful moral import. No pictures at all are far better than bad ones. By which adjective we mean not merely those which are artistically faulty, but those which silently and effectually teach lessons which you would not wish your child to learn. A good many long years ago there was published in New York a weekly literary paper called the New York Mirror (predecessor of the Home Journal of to-day) which gave every month a fine engraving by way of a bonus to its subscribers. A pile of these had accumulated in my father's garret and I was allowed to look them over and select one or two at a time to pin upon the wall of my little room. Among those I thus chose, was one called "Satisfaction," a dismal scene in which one poor fellow was being carried bleeding from the field of the duel while a surgeon was endeavoring to turn his opponent who had fallen face downwards. Pistols and surgical implements were in the fore-ground and a carriage waited in the distance. I was too young to form any idea of the significance of the picture, but had been attracted by the desolate expanse of moor-land and sky. As soon as my father saw my choice he took it down, saying, to my mother, while he replaced it with a pleasanter subject—.

"Child as she is I do not wish her to become accustomed to the idea of death by violence." And then he told of how a school companion of his own had for years slept in a room upon the walls of which hung a finely executed engraving of a man in the act of suicide by cutting his throat. The picture was a strong one and full of a painful fascination to all who beheld it. As this lad grew up he seemed to become morbidly attached to the picture and when he entered William's College he took the engraving with him. It hung in his room during his stay there and was next hung on the walls of his law office. A few months later the poor young fellow was found lifeless lying in the position of the victim in the engraving, his throat cut by his own hand and his glazed eye still fixed upon the fatal picture.

It is true that this is a peculiarly strong instance of pictorial influence, but we can have no doubt that the minds of all persons, especially the young, are more or less influenced by the nature of the picture upon which they habitually look, and such instances as the above should teach us to exclude from our homes those illustrated papers which represent scenes of crime, and to hang on our walls only those pictures which shall convey healthful ideas while gratifying and cultivating our taste for the true and beautiful in art.

Of Interest to Women.

Nobody with a keen appreciation of the rights and wrongs stabs the stem of a flower with a wire, and if the beautiful buds have not stems, or, as a small girl called them, handles, long enough to tie together, then they are sent loose in a box. The enormous corsage bouquets of a few years ago have given place to a few clusters of flowers, or indeed one very rare bud, which Charles may send you, delicately done up in cotton and bearing his compliments attached to it. However, as Charlie is the son of a millionaire—a millionaire who is generous already of his millions, you receive a great gorgeous basket of orchids, on the handles of which is tied a mauve ribbon broad enough for you to wear as a sash. The florist to-day is a power in the land. People who used to send more material things, or else nothing, now convey their compliments with a few blossoms or a gorgeous bunch of color, and the florists' shop-window is decorated with more care than is the Academy at the annual reception. Don't you remember when tulip-bulbs in glass jars—jars that were blue, green or dark purple—were counted quite enough of an ornament for a florist's shop? Now, in one window on Broadway the decorations are changed every afternoon, and magnificent palms form a background for a great, glowing mass of color, while the tiniest of blossoms peep out from a bed of moss as if they were growing there in reality. There is always a crowd around this window, and I think it is the best evidence of the improvement in American taste within the last few years. There are no wires to stab the buds and each one is enframed, either in its own foliage or in that peculiar to the country from which it comes.—[Bab.

A Terrible Weapon.

The new gun with which the German infantry is to be equipped bids fair to revolutionize infantry tactics and to make war so dangerous that enlistment will be a matter of difficulty. The new instrument is the small calibre repeating gun of the model of 1888. Its calibre is bet eight millimeters and its range is 12,500 feet, or 1600 feet greater than that of the weapon whose place it takes. It is very light and is constructed for the use of the new smokeless powder. Earth breastworks less than 2½ feet are no protection against this terrible weapon. A description of it says: "From now on even the stoutest trees will give the foot soldier in battle little protection, for the balls from the new guns will simply pass right through the trunks. Six men in column, each seven paces from the man before him, may be shot through with one bullet, provided that it comes in contact with no metallic substance on the person of any of them. The advantage that the bullet of the new gun leaves only a small hole behind it is comparatively insignificant. Moreover, should an enemy, as has often happened, defend himself behind a village or court-yard walls, he will be protected only in case the wall is remarkably stout, for balls from the new guns have repeatedly penetrated with ease walls a brick and a half thick." With a range-finder attached to such a weapon as this, making every bullet that it fires effective, its murderous qualities will be so complete that no one exposed to its fire could live. But when wars get to be as dangerous as this, and recruits know that the chances of escape are not more than one in one hundred, where will the governments get their troops? —*Chicago Tribune.*

To color white pasteboard the color of leather, soak in solution of copperas and then in ammonia.

It is proposed to substitute a new measure of light as a standard in place of the candle, and it is thought that some one of the measures already used will be adopted.

Magicians and Magic.

REMINISCENCE.

The cleverest of people are liable to mistakes and mishaps at times, and so are magicians. We have all seen and know of the watch trick. It happened that an amateur conjurer in his early stage of experience gave an entertainment. His friends all kindly volunteered to assist him. The watches were carefully changed and the magician smashed to destruction the sham watch but when he came to change again and show the real watch in excellent trim, he found that his friends behind the scenes in their zeal to help him had simultaneously imitated him. While he was destroying the sham they were doing likewise with the real one. Mistakes like these cost dear.

On another occasion a bank note for quite an amount was borrowed from one of the audience and through the gross carelessness of an assistant it perished in the candle flames. When the conjurer came to return the note he found only the piece of paper he had prepared for the burning operation.

There was a man who particularly excelled in producing eggs and his fame spread abroad. One evening he was invited to perform before a very fashionable gathering. It was his custom to make a point of using hard-boiled eggs for his experiments, but in some way or other the eggs became mixed. In the midst of the performance he dropped one. It had not been boiled and fell on the dress of a lady present. Nor was this all. The egg soon proved itself to be a stale one, and made such a disagreeable sensation that the party broke up there and then.

Some of the many wonderful things that magicians do are worthy of special mention. There has been no one to equal a famous London man who met with royal favor. We refer more particularly to his special tricks such as the passing of swords through bodies and tying ribbons through the apertures thus made. He was the originator of more than one trick and noted for his remarkably clever treatment of others. Perhaps one of his prettiest experiments is that with the flowers, raising by his skill boquets as high as 1½ feet anywhere and at any time without any visible aid.

Just here I remember a very pretty entertainment of the magical order. The prestidigitateur was short, stout, expansive and full of business.

His first trick was to set on fire a bowl of pure water which some one brought him. A little funny, finger movement, a few funnier words and the rose flame spread over the water to the delight of his boy auditors. Then the blade of an ordinary steel table knife was made to melt like wax in the flame of a tallow candle. A bar of lead was melted and the professor washed his hands in the molten metal. Then turning to the water which had been burning all this time he dipped a pen into it and wrote on a folded paper. The letters and words he inscribed stood out in green flame, when exhibited to the gaze of his audience.

If we had stepped behind the scenes for a moment while the professor was packing up, and if he inclined to be talkative or disclose any of his magic we should have heard something like this: "The burning water, why bless you, I only dropped a small quantity of potassium on the surface of the water and it produced that rose flame. The blade of the knife I make red-hot in the flame of the candle and then touch it with brimstone and the steel melts like tallow. A stick of phosphorous attached to my pen inscribes the letters which make such a show in the dark."

"Ah! But how do you wash your hands in molten lead?"

"Simplest thing in the world. Bathe them first in an ointment made of one ounce of quicksilver, two ounces bole ammoniaco, half an ounce of camphor and two ounces of aqua vitae beaten together with a pestle in a brass mortar."

The great Hermann was fond of plucking coins from men's beards to their utter amazement and awe. A gentleman in his presence once put his hand in his pocket in a natural way to get a cigar. Out came the cigar with a diamond ring on it. The magician laughed, placed it on his finger and then gave him a handerchief well knotted to hold in the same hand. After a little preambling movement he blew on the hand, handerchief and ring. The latter disappeared and at the same time the knots vanished from the handkerchief. He would take a piece of paper, tear it into minute shreads before near witnesses, toss it to some one in the room and smile to see that some one unroll an unbroken sheet of paper.

There was a favorite trick of one known as the wizard of El Kahira, which puzzled many and none could make clear. This magician used to hand round colorless pellucid balls, that looked like white glass, but were as light as gum, to his audiences. His entertainments were given in open air and vast space. After the examination of the balls he threw them into the air and the spectators tracked their upward course to mid-air where in plain daylight they beheld them vanish as though by some quick melting process which none could understand. The balls completely disappeared without a sign. The only explanation that could be offered would border on chemistry in all probability, but the secret is still with the magician who performs the trick.

Since Bellamy startled us out of our nineteenth century wits it leaves us no wonders to speak of in the state called trance. The longest we have heard of any subjecting themselves to lasted a quarter of a year. The subject was then un-boxed and seemed like one dead. Not a pulse stirred, and a bright mirror held in front of his mouth and nostrils remained un-dimmed. Yet in a very short time he came slowly to himself. So the faculty of throwing one's self into this state rests not with cold blooded animals alone.

Perhaps one of the prettiest and most touching variations of the magic art was exhibited by a certain Cingalese who possessed the power of attaching the affection of either a horse or a dog so entirely to one person that the animal showed the keenest of distress when that person was absent and the most unfeigned joy when he appeared. Of course we know the horse and the dog to be affectionate animals, but in the general course of things their affection for humans takes time to ripen.

It may be a freak of nature that accounts for the art of the night seer. Perhaps there are a few persons gifted with owl eyes. Stranger things have been known. Certain it is that such men as night seers exist. An investigator on this and other subjects undertook a test with a Samarac and conjurer. His tent was completely shrouded from the light and yet he could read in the dark the print on the page of a book. It was then thought that the white paper helped the spirit and a more critical test was prepared. A number of dots were made with charcoal on a board and the professor asked Hakim to read that. "Fifteen spots," was the answer. "Very near," said the examiner, "but there are only fourteen." The night seer removed some of the heavy drapery that shut out the light and discovered to the astonished gaze of the other exactly fifteen spots.

L. A. N.

Current Fashions.

SUMMER DRESSES.

Time has proved that the fancy for plain, clinging dresses, which seemed to gain favor earlier in the season, was merely a fancy and had no real deep sort, for the style was too unbecoming and lacking in grace to be adopted by the majority. Drapery, to be graceful, should be loose and in flowing lines, a style which we are glad to see is rapidly gaining ground.

With the heat of mid-summer the thinnest of thin dresses are eagerly sought for and found in the pretty organdy or French lawns which come in stripes of the most delicate color, as pink and white, blue and white or lavender.

The flavor with which these thin fabrics have been received is due mainly to the fact that it is impossible to make them with flat skirts, and the profusion of lace, ribbons, and fringes which are employed as trimmings, shows the same desire to transform straight lines into graceful curves. These thin fabrics are made with great simplicity, the trimmings being of lace or ribbon or, sometimes, only a pointed belt and wristbands of gros-grain or moire ribbon.

Lace dresses can now be had at such moderate prices that one at least should be found in every lady's wardrobe. The lace most in use is Tosca flouncing, Spanish hand-run, Chantilly flouncing, Russian and Fish net require trimmings of ribbon, satin, moire, or velvet, placed in several rows above the hem, or colored ribbon run through the broad hem with knots of the same on the side of the skirt, sleeves and corsage. For Tosca and Chantilly lace no trimming is required except knots of ribbon, and for this purpose the moire is the prettiest, The waists of these dresses are made over a close lining, the lace being gathered and put on in surplice style. The skirts are made perfectly straight without drapery and with a deep hem. If ribbon is used for trimming it should be put on perfectly flat. The sleeves are full, and drawn by several rows of shirring into two or three large puffs.

The pretty bareges and grenadines now known as gauges, with their small borders of contrasting colors; the dainty china crepes, with their floral patterns in beautiful colors, soft in texture yet durable; printed foulards, with fanciful designs on a delicate ground, and Zephyrs interspersed with lace stripes, all find fashionable favor. The fashion of making plain grenadines and bareges over colored silk linings is pretty as well as effective, but great care should be exercised in selecting the colors, almost as much as if the silk was not to be draped. Very few persons seem to give this subject the attention it ought to receive, merely selecting colors which please their fancy regardless of their complexion their hair, their style of carriage, (which by the way has quite as much to do with the matter as the hair or complexion) or whether the garment is to be worn in the day time or in the evening.

A beautiful dress, which attracts much attention on account of its elegance and simplicity of style, is of plain, black grenadine; the skirt is straight without drapery and gathered into a waistband, Just above the broad hem is five rows of gold colored ribbon so narrow that it looks like a fine cord, and is aptly called "thread ribbon;" the corsage is made "en surplice" with round waist, and a broad belt of gold colored ribbon conceals the joining of the waist and skirt.

The neck is cut low and filled in with a thick ruche made of the thread ribbon, this ruche also extends in front from the neck to the waist. The sleeves are full, and divided into three puffs by a thinner and narrower ruche than that used on the corsage, the bottom of the sleeves being gathered into broad bands of gold ribbon to match the belt.

WAISTS.

Belted waists are so much favored that they are now made of the thinnest fabrics, as laces, crepes and silk-muslin, which are used only for the mos dressy toilettes. They are made over a fitted silk lining and are gathered very full at the neck and waist line, where they are drawn under a fancy ribbon belt; the collar and wristbands are also made of the same ribbon. For less dressy toilettes, and for morning wear, are blouses of colored cambric, embroidered nainsook, and delicate colored surahs. Figaro jackets of net, passementerie and velvet are sometimes worn with these.

SHOES.

During the warm weather, low cut shoes are given the preference for street as well as house wear.

For summer gowns, white canvas shoes with tips and bands of white kid are worn; there are also seen dark tan shades, and reddish russet leathers take the place of the lighter tan shades of last year.

For visiting toilettes only high, buttoned boots of black French kid are admissible, and for house wear, pale grey or light tan undressed kid slippers are preferred.

To fill up cracks in a boat, melt equal parts of pitch and gutta percha in an iron pot; thoroughly mix by stirring. Make up in sticks and melt into the cracks with a warm iron.

Natural History in Season.

THINGS OF LIGHT.

I do not know that you are as fond as I am of the cool evenings on some grassy meadow or in some rustic prank, but of course you cannot help seeing the myriads of dazzling fire-flies that abound at the time mentioned and in just such places. They are very interesting and I am sure you would like to know something about them more than you can learn by catching and making an examination. It is a very easy matter to trap the little things though, as I doubt not you have found out.

The property of emitting light is not limited to insects alone. There is a sort of growth called Fungi which clings to the walls of dark, damp mines, caverns and such places and gives a light strong enough to read ordinary print by. And some cases have been known where garden plants such as the masturtium, marigold, orange lily and poppy have emitted light in startling little flashes. This light is not alone from the flowers but some leaves and juices of plants possess the same property.

And while I am talking to you about plants I must mention a very common vegetable you eat every day which has this power of evolving light also. I refer to the potato from which in a state of decay issues a very striking light. It is related how once upon a time the light from a cellarful of them was so strong as to lead an officer on guard at Strasburg to believe that the barracks were on fire.

And now we are coming to some of the animals which give light. There is a marine animal, a boring mollusc called the Pholas that is a very attractive specimen. It is told by some writers that its light-giving properties were so great that it shone in the mouths of people as they ate it. One of these animals gave seven ounces of milk that was so luminous the faces of persons might be distinguished in its glare. The dead animal was placed in honey so that the property of emitting light each time it was plunged in warm water lasted more than a year. The Pholas, we are speaking about was the animal so well known to the ancients and about which such vividly interesting stories have been written.

Now I must tell you about a live creature not nearly the size of the Pholas—a minute thing, hardly distinguishable save when it shines, with a name you wouldn't remember. It is found very commonly in the English channel and in damp sand. Some one who has found out all about these shining midgets says: "If you raise a handful of this sand it appears like so much molten lava." Just here I would like to ask you if you have ever seen or heard of the phosphorescence of the sea—that beautiful light which overspreads the water at times is almost entirely due to these animals that live in the water and damp sand.

Among the common earth worms there are some who evolve a shining light like that of iron heated to a white heat. In the tropical seas is found an animal in form like a minute cylinder which is one glowing little body of phosphorus and numbers of them on the ocean appear like an enormous layer of molten lava or shining phosphorus. It must be a grand sight and some day you will doubtless have the opportunity to see and understand it.

Then there is an insect with myriads of feet called the centipede. You know it, don't you? This is also said to have the power of evolving light, but there is reason to suppose that it will not shine in the dark unless previously exposed to the sun's rays.

But we must have a little to say about our own fire flies that we see so often. If you catch one of them you will see that it is the last segments of the fly's body that contains the light. The firefly emits a yellow light very different to the pale blue gleam that comes from the body of the English glow-worm. This is but a wingless fly—the lady fly. All the females are wingless and emit a pale strong light which is supposed to be for the purpose of guiding their male companions. These have a very weak little lantern compared to the glow-worm and on account of their wings are called fire-flies. The fire-flies of the tropical regions, however emit such a strong light that they are frequently caught in numbers and used for the purpose of lighting the house. On fete days the ladies fasten them on their hair and on their dress as ornaments.

The English glow-worm is found during the summer nights among the grass on mossy banks. The luminous matter that gives the light is capable of being mixed with water, and thus its brilliancy increases. If the shining portion of the glow-worm is pinched off the insect still retains its light for a long time.

I have told you much that is wonderful about light-giving animals and insects, now I must tell you of light-giving humans. A very learned man discovered an Italian woman whose body when gently rubbed with dry linen would shine with phosphoric radiations. Other cases of this kind have been known. Sometimes a human body shortly before death presents a pale luminous appearance.

It is affirmed that it is some chemical process in Nature which produce these wondrous effects, and in some animals a phosphorescent organ specially arranged and adapted for the production of light has been found.

You will find that the longer we study and the more we can find out about Nature, the more wonderful it will appear. An all-creative Father has provided for our every need, every natural light from animals is given us, and it also looks very much as if some of us were lights unto ourselves as in the case of the Italian lady.

A Miner.

A home for women teachers was opened last fall, at Dresden, Germany, in a building of its own. Teachers of any nation can stay temporarily for forty or fifty cents a day, and enjoy the benefit of a local teachers' association. Retired German teachers can live here with one room for $150, or with two for $175 a year. Such homes are not uncommon in Europe. Would they not be useful here? All our women teachers do not marry or retire with a competence.

If you worry when there's trouble, you but make the trouble double.

HORSE NOTES.

—Both the Point Breeze and Belmont meetings were financial successes.

—The Eastern Park in Brooklyn has not been sold as a race track, as reported.

—Black Pilot, record 2 30, died at Gardiner, Me., recently, the property of A. J. Libby.

—All of Scroggan Brothers' horses, including English Lady, have been shipped to Saratoga.

—Jockey Taylor rode at Monmouth Tuesday, July 15, for the first time since his recent accident.

—W. H. Crawford's promising 3-year-old stallion Constantine is quite sick at Lexington, Ky.

—A new race track will probably be built near Pullman, Ill., about thirty minutes ride from Chicago.

—Racine is owned by Leland Stanford, but his running qualities have been leased by the Undine Stable.

—The fields have been light everywhere in the races this season and book-makers are far from satisfied.

—Fritz, a half-brother to Fides, foaled 1888, and owned by August Belmont, died recently at Monmouth Park.

—The conspirator who forged the telegram which caused Fides to be started in the race in which she broke down has not yet been discovered.

—Tenny was troubled with a slight colic the day the Monmouth Cup was run. Otherwise he would again have measured strides with Salvator.

—The 4-year-old colt Outbound, by Blue Eyes, was sold recently by the Fleetwood Stable to J. A. Murphy for $3000.

—A purse of nearly $2000 was raised among the horsemen at Chicago for the mother of Jockey Abbaso, who was killed in a race.

—The California colts Racine and Rinfax, who have been so successfully running at Chicago, have arrived at Monmouth Park.

—Senator Hearst still seems to have luck on his side. His colt Almont recently won the Great Western handicap in fine style.

—One of the big surprises at Chicago was the winning of the new Hyde Park stakes by Balgowan, an outsider, against whom the odds were 50 to 1.

—W. A. Dutton has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Driving Park in place of Thomas Clements, whose seat had been declared vacant.

—The Duke of Portland has retired Donovan to the stud. The colt's winnings on the turf amounted to $267,499.33, by far the largest amount ever credited to a single animal.

—Wesley P. Balch has opened a National Stallion Race of $10,000, free for all. The entry list will close on August 18, the race to take place at Mystic Park, on Wednesday, September 17.

—Spokane has run his last race. He broke down recently while at work, and Mr. Armstrong said the same day that the break down was a bad one, and that the colt would never be trained again.

—At the recent sales of thoroughbred yearlings in England, from the Hampton Court, Yardley, Heather Kerleton and other studs, the sister to Memoir sold for £5500, or about $27,500.

—The Prince of Wales has hitherto not been very successful in his attempts on the turf, and the fact that he won a race at the Newmarket July meeting has created quite a blaze of enthusiasm among English sportsmen.

—The Anglo-Indian sportsman, Mr. Apcar, who is the owner of the Australian-bred horses Bravo, Moorhouse and Cyclops, purports taking them to England next season, with his own trainer, Southall, in charge of them.

—A son and a daughter of Messenger Duroc went to the front on Tuesday, July 15. The bay gelding, John W., won a race of broken heats at Belmont Course, and the brown mare Elista, out of Green Mountain Maid, won a six-heat race at Mystic Park, Boston, beating a field of four, including Golden Rod, and reducing her record to 2.20½.

—F. L. Noble and Alcryon are under suspension by the National Trotting Association, but they are welcomed with open arms at Detroit. This shows what view Detroit takes of those who have sought to tarnish the good name of the trotting turf. The gates of the Grand Circuit tracks are closed against Noble and Alcyron. The circuit is opposed to trickery, and it believes in discipline.

—The Chicago Stable was the biggest winner of the Chicago meeting, with a little over $23,000 to his credit. The bulk of that was won by Uncle Bob in the American Derby. The Santa Anito Stable comes next, with a little over $10,000, and the Undine Stable is third, with over $8000 to its credit. There was too much "in-and-out" running at the meeting to suit the people, and charges of "crookedness" were made against the Chicago Stable.

—The sale of Mr. Alexander's Woodburn yearlings at Monmouth on Saturday, July 12 was a pronounced success. The fourteen colts brought the splendid average of $2482.14, while the thirteen fillies averaged $805.77, making the total average of $1462.50 for the twenty-seven head. Only twice since 1882 has the average exceeded $1000, forty-four head bringing of $1081.70 in 1883 and $1452,34 in 1886. The gem of the sale was undoubtedly the full brother to Troubadour, who, after considerable spirited opposition on the part of Wyndham Walden and Mat Byrnes, finally fell to Green B. Morris' bid of $10,100. The colt is now larger than his distinguished brother was at the same age, and is a handsome, shapely youngster, large without being gross, and of racing conformation. The half brother to Foxhall, by Falsetto, also had many admirers, and finally went to R. W. Walden's bid of $5500, while the Dwyer Bros., bought the Powhatan—Cachuca colt for $5000.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS;—One year, $1.50, when paid in ad nce. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 inser ns, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 31.

WHERE IS THE RACKET?

Is a question often asked by persons not acquainted in Bellefonte. Do you come via. L. & T., B. E. V., or B. R. Railroads, go up High Street about 2½ squares to the Diamond; turn to the *left*; pass 1st Nat. Bank, Montgomery's Clothing House, Erhard & Co., grocers, and next you find "The Racket," being the middle room of Crider's Exchange the largest and most noticable building in the town. If you can't find it ask the first boy you come to, they are our especial friends, they say, "There is no flies on The Racket."

And they know.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEN SPIGELMYET, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The front top part of the Brockerhoff house is being remodeled.

- -D. C. Keller has improved his property in town, occupied by James Smetzler, by the addition of a new fence.

—Ed Stump, of near town, had a crop of wheat that yielded an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. Very good crop.

—The ladies of the Aaronsburg Lutheran church will hold a festival in Aaronsburg, on Saturday afternoon and evening, August 2nd, 1890.

—The eighteenth annual session of the Juniata Valley camp-meeting association will commence Tuesday, August 12, and close Friday, August 22.

—Tennis is being played again in this place. The boys have fixed up a court in the woods at the lower end of town, and are playing nightly.

—Coburn, Millheim, Aaronsburg and vicinity, have about 200 "fresh air" children from Philadelphia. They intend giving them a picnic in a few days.

—The capacity of Kurtz & Son's mill for the manufacture of feed has been enlarged to three times what it formerly was, in order to accommodate a constant demand for all kinds of chop and granulated meal.

—The new saw mill, of McClain Bros., near town in the mountain is being set up. The boiler and engine arrived last week and were set up. We understand they will give employment to about thirty men,

—Emanuel White, of Spring twp., gave us a call. Mr. White says he has a better crop of wheat this year than he has had in 13 years. He is one of this year's few fortunate farmers in this regard.

—A car load of scenery for Garman's Opera House arrived on Monday from Tyrone. The stage mechanics are on hand putting the same in shape. The painters and frescoers are also at work, says the Centre Democrat.

—On Thursday last, 24th, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Francis Fleisher, formerly of near Tusseyville, but now of Hinchman, Mich, died from an operation performed by the removal of a tumor. she was aged near 30 years and was born near Tusseyville, she removed with the family to the west in later years.

—As this is the season for ivy poison let us give you a cheap and sure cure. As soon as you discover the poison on your body rub the parts with wet table salt until the blisters open. Leave the salt dry on the poison and repeat the operation until irritation ceases. One or two good rubbings will do the work.

—A living human wonder was at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in the shape of a fourteen old boy who weighed 226 pounds neat weight. His name is Watson and he hails from Tyrone. He has relatives living in this county—in Boggs township and at Pleasant Gap, and was just now returning from a visit to the latter. His mother, a couple sisters and brother were with him. The mother is rather a small woman and the family all ordinary sized.—Bellefonte *News*.

—The grange picnic will be held on the new ground Sept. 15 to 20. The heads of the various departments are, Capt. G. M. Boal, Superintendent of camp and tents. John Dauberman, Superintendent of improvements. George Dale, Superintendent of exhibits and machinery. George Gingerich, Superintendent of stock department. J. J. Arney, Superintendent of amusements and sutler privileges. These gentlemen have served in the same positions for a number of years, and seek to render satisfaction.

Fresh Air Children.

Some 16 or 18 "fresh air" children arrived here on last Friday evening, from Philadelphia, and were distributed among such families as had consented beforehand to quarter them for a period of two weeks in order to have a change from city to country life, and partake of the fat of the land and sniff pure air.

The same train brought a large installment of these children which were let off at Coburn to be quartered there and at Millheim. The car fare for this purpose is made up by a society of well meaning people who have adopted this plan to give the children of respectable but poor families a treat to country fare and air free of expense.

At Coburn on Friday evening there were nearly eight hundred people assembled at the depot awaiting the arrival of the fresh air children. The Millheim band was there.

Half Rates to the Farmers' Encampment at Mt. Gretna.

The great encampment of American Farmers at Mt. Gretna Park, Lebanon County, Pa., August 16th to 23d, promises to be an event of intense interest to every one interested in agriculture. Besides the meeting of the farmers from all sections of the country there will be a great and comprehensive exhibition of agricultural machinery. Mt. Gretna presents every facility for a successful gathering of this kind, and the occasion will undoubtedly prove a most interesting one.

For the denefit of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna August 16th to 23d, valid for return until August 24th 1890, inclusive, at a *single fare for the round trip* from all principal stations on the main line and branches between Bryn Mawr and East Liberty, and on the Northern Central Railway between Canandaigua and Lutherville.

Attention Soldiers.

There are thousands of Soldiers widows, parents, and children entitled to a pension under the new pension law approved June 27th 1890, and it would be well for any of the above named who think themselves entitled to a pension to call upon H. H. Benner and file their claims with him at once. He is duly authorized by the commissioner of pensions to prosecute all Soldiers claims for pension, back pay, bounty, &c, under any of the laws. He is also a Notary Public with power to execute all pension papers vouchers for pension pay, deeds mortgages, &c, in this or any other state. Office with J. C. Harper, esq. room No. 14 second floor Criders Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. Call and see him, charges moderate.

Death of Mrs. Kline.

Mrs. Sallie Kline, wife of J. E. Kline, of Tusseyville, died on Thursday last, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Kline was a quiet unassuming woman, a faithful wife and a devoted Christian, very much respected by all who knew her; only a few weeks ago she attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Bible. Mr. Kline has the sympathy of all in his sad bereavement. Interment was made in the Tusseyville cemetery, Saturday morning, Rev's Fischer and Davis officiating, her age was 58 years 2 months, 25 days.

Barn Burned.

The barn of B. F. Frankenberger, in Penn township, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday night, with all its contents, including one horse and three calves.

The fire when first seen, we are informed, was at the straw stack in front of the barn. There is an insurance of $1000 on the barn, and $100 on the wagon shed, in the Centre Hall company.

The barn contained about 50 tons of hay, 60 bushels thrashed rye and the balance of this year's crop, all of which was burned. The shed above mentioned was saved. This barn was on what was known as the Dreibelbis farm 1⅛ miles west of Millheim.

Cemetery Officers.

At a meeting of the newly elected Trustees of the Reformed and Lutheran Cemetery the following were elected officers, President, John T. Lee; Vice President, Dr. G. W. Hosterman; Treasurer, John J. Arney; Secretary J. Witmer Wolfe; All former Trustees and any others interested are urged to be present at a meeting to be held in the Prayer room of the Lutheran church on August 7 at 7 p. m.

Dress Cutting School.

With Newton's improved French and tailor system of dress cutting, we teach curves that no others can, every form can be fitted with equal ease and exactness by this system. No refitting done, time not limited for those learning, instructions given until the work is thoroughly understood. Ladies are requested to call and see the work.

MARY E. THOMPSON, Spring Mills.
LIZZIE FLEMING, Lemont.
Agents and teachers.

2 Horses Killed.

One day week before last, two horses belonging to Peter S. Smith, near Centre Hill, were killed by lightning, while in the field. The one was killed on the spot and the other was so badly injured that it was found necessary to kill it. This is a severe loss for our friend Smith, who is a hardworking farmer.

Local Briefs

—The steam thresher is getting in its work in the valley.

—Mr. Mickel, of Boalsburg, is quite ill, as we are informed by Dr. Emerick.

—Millheim and vicinity had a thunder shower on Tuesday evening, which lasted about an hour.

—Six boxes of evaporated peaches just received and will be sold at once, at Benner's grocery. Call soon.

—Jerry Miller got in the way of a ball yesterday and it banged him in the eye, blacking it slightly.

—Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

—P. Gray Meek, of the Watchman, is announced in the list of candidates as a candidate for the nomination of Senator.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid out $58,000 at Sunbury last pay day. The pay averages each month between $50,000 and 60,000 at Sunbury.

—Miss Susanna Peck, aged 102 years has just died at Mt. Pleasant, this state. If Miss Peck hasn't filled the measure of life, we would like to know who has.

—It will interest farmers to learn that a tablespoonful of pulverized alum and chimney or pot soot will instantly relieve a cow bloated from eating green clover.

—The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

—Prof. John W. Heston, who has charge of the preparatory department at State College, this county, is going to Seattle, Washington, to superintend the public schools in that place.

—Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

—The farmers having the wheat crop about cut and housed, have begun at the oats crop. The crop looks rather more favorable than it did several weeks ago, when there were doubts as to whether there would be a crop.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

—Yoney Deininger is building a porch the full length of his store room and house at the depot, and is getting things in shape for the picnic, we understand he will also put an addition to the rear.

—Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., of Gettysburg, is here, visiting his brother, Wm. Wolf and other relatives. The Dr. has many friends in this his native county, and is one of the most esteemed of the faculty at the college at Gettysburg.

—Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

—On account of my appointment to assist in the installation of Rev. M. Wolf at Aaronsburg next Sunday, there will be no preaching at Centre Hall and Tusseyville on that day. Regular Services in two weeks at the usual hours.

W. E. FISCHER.

—Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

—Mrs. John Royer, widow, living in Georges Valley, died on Wednesday, after a lingering illness of over a year. She was sister of Mrs. John Emerick, in this place and was aged about 78 years. Funeral will take place on Friday morning, interment made at the Union.

—Lewins is piling up sprin clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state and perfect fits guaranteed.

—Huntingdon is a temperance town—it has no licensed house, and might be classed as a prohibitory town for that reason, yet on the 4th of July it consumed one hundred and eighty-six kegs of beer. What amount is consumed at other times is not reported.

—The barn of Jacob Snyder, situate about four miles west of Middleburgh caught fire from the sparks of a locomotive on the railroad on Saturday evening about six o'clock and was burned to the ground with all its contents, including about 700 bushels of unthreshed wheat 400 bushels of oats, 46 loads of hay and nearly all his farming implements, including a harvester, threshing machine &c. All the live stock was gotten out—Middleburg *Post*.

—Will Sandoe and Ammon Meyer were in Mifflin, Pa., several days of this week, while in that place they tried their luck at bass fishing, and returned home with nineteen bass, weighing 26 pounds. It was a fine lot, but later reports say Sandoe used Uncle Sam's silver dollars for bait, first boring a hole in one and putting it on the hook, after other bait failed, and the bass kept him busy hauling them in. He got the lot very cheap, and was bound to bring bass home.

Rattlesnakes Plenty.

Lock Haven Democrat.

John C. Merrill came down from Dent's Run on Saturday and reports rattlesnakes as being quite numerous at that place. A few days ago several men came across an immense pile of them; all coiled up together. One of the men shot right into them with a double barreled shot gun, and then there was rattling noise as the snakes ran in every direction, and the battle was on. One man said there were snakes in front of him, snakes to the left of him, snakes to the right of him, rattling like thunder and he climbed a tree and stayed there until they crawled out of sight. Upon examination they found they had killed 15 large snakes and they declare that more than twice that many got away.

BILL HAVILAND'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

William Haviland and George Keller were over in Sugar Valley Sunday and had a terribe encounter with a den of rattle snakes. While on their way home, between the mountains, and while thinking of no danger, all of a sudden the horses reared up and horror of horrors, crossing the road right in front of them were at least twenty snakes of all sizes Haviland says that the horses plunged forward and three or four of the snakes got tangled up in the wheels one of which fell in the spring wagon and crawled part way up Haviland's pants leg and the other, about twelve feet long, landed right in his lap. The horses were going at a 2,40 pace and Keller gave a spring out of the wagon, leaving Haviland struggling with the vipers. He finally pulled the one out of his pants leg and stamped his heel on the head of the big one, which he soon killed and brought the skin to town as a trophy of his thrilling experience in the Sugar Valley narrows.

G. A. R. Encampment at Boston.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Boston, August 10th to 16th, 1890 and for the benefit of comrades and the public the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on its lines to Boston, August 8th to 11th, inclusive, valid for return until August 20th, 1890 at greatly reduced rates. By an arrangement entered into by all the lines, however, the return limit may be extended to September 30th, if the return coupons are deposited with the Joint Agent of the Terminal Lines at Boston between August 12th and 19th. Through tickets may be purchased for use on any of the rail or boat lines east of New York. For specific rates from each station consult ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A Lunberman's Trick.

A Gilmer county, W. Va., lumberman is $106 ahead, but has gotten himself in serious trouble through the trick which advanced his bank account. Walnut lumber is very scarce and very valuable and the Gilmer county man, having a fine walnut tree on his land, cut it down and sold it for a handsome sum to an Eastern man, who bought it on the ground. Before shipping the log the Gilmerite peeled off the bark carefully and laid it aside. After the walnut log was taken away he cut down a big black oak of the same dimensions with that of the walnut, which he had carefully measured, and taking the bark from its place of concealment carefully and deftly tacked it on the black oak log. The job was so well and artistically done that no one but an expert could have told the difference. He then shipped it with other logs to Cincinnati, where he sold the oak log for walnut for $106. The Gilmer man then left for home, but he hadn't been gone long before the Cincinnati firm discovered the fraud and started after him.

Notice to the Farmers of Pennsylvania.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union will establish headquarters at the American Farmers Encampment, at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 17th to 23d, inclusive, where the objects, aims, and purposes will be explained by courteous gentlemen, and all information furnished and literature distributed that will assist those who are interested in becoming familiar with our work,

Every one, and especially the farmers, visiting this encampment are cordially invited to call at the Alliance headquarters.

For further information address J. H. TURNER, 511 9th street northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Cost of Advertising.

A single page in an issue of the *Century*, taken for advertising purposes, costs $500, and in *Harper's* $400, and in other magazines from $800 down to $100. A yearly advertisement in one column of the Chicago *Tribune* costs $26,564 for the lowest and $85,000 for the highest; in the New York *Herald* $38,304 is the lowest and $130,000 the highest priced columns. These figures will doubtless be of interest to men who invest $3 or $5 dollars a month and flatter themselves with the idea that they are extensive and liberal advertisers.

Married.

STRAUB—KERN—At the M. E. parsonage Bellefonte, July 9th, 1860, by Rev. Wm. A. Houck, Edwin M. Straub, of Bellefonte, to Sarah J. Kern, of Spring Mills.

Reporter, $1,50 per year.

Personal.

—Harry Yearick and family are visiting at his fathers, in Aaronsburg.

—Miss Anna Klinger, after a visit in other places, returned again.

—Candidate for sheriff Wm. Ishler gave the REPORTER a call Monday.

—Wit McCormick, of Tyrone, arrived in town on Monday. Wit reports some work in the town and prospects good for him.

—Misses Emma Montgomery, and Kate Bullock and Mr. Frank Luckenbach, all of Bellefonte, spent Saturday evening in Centre Hall.

—Messrs. David Bible, Will Musser and Prof. Krise, of Spring Mills, and M. C. Gephart, of Millheim, attended Masonic Lodge on Monday evevning.

—We notice that James L. Hamill, Esq., who had been located at Graham, Tazewell Co., Virginia, the past few months is home again, and will return to Va., after a short stay.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Progress Grange No. 96, held July 25, 1890, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, by death, our esteemed brother and co-laborer, Mr. Thomas Sankey, who has occupied a prominent and honorable rank in our order, maintaining under all circumstances a character untarnished and a reputation above reproach.

Therefore, be it Resolved, that in the death of brother Sankey we have sustained the loss of a friend whose fellowship it was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy. That we bear willing testimony to his many virtues, to his unquestioned probity and stainless life.

That we offer to the bereaved family and mourning friends, over whom sorrow has hung her sable mantle, our heartfelt condolence and pray that Infinite goodness may bring speedy relief to their burdened hearts and inspire them with the consolation that hope in futurity and faith in God give even in the shadow of the tomb.

That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and also be published in the county papers and Farmer's Friend.

GEORGE M. BOAL,
JOHN J. ARNEY,
R. D. FOREMAN,
Committee.

The Doctor and Postmaster,

Were talking about a case of serious illness due to a neglected cold and rapidly going into Consumption, which was promptly cured by Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 and, 50 cents. Trial bottles free. Experience has shown sufferers with Dyspepsia, Billiousness, and Liver Complaint, in fact all diseases arising from a disordered system, that nothing equals Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator for these troubles. Try it. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

We are all courious—and it is surprising how curious we are—to know the way other people live, especially well-known people. For several months we have been treated to glimpses into "Some Homes Under the Administration," in Washington, in a fine series of beautifully illustrated articles in Demorest's Family Magazine. In the August Number (just arrived Postmaster-General Wanamaker's mansion is thrown open to us and we are charmed with its beauties. The handsomely executed illustrations give us every detail as accurately as would a personal view, and it is a great pleasure to stroll with the writer and artist through the elegant apartments and the famous picture-gallery, the latter containing some of the rarest work of art in America. This August number should be seen by everybody, if for this feature alone; but it contains other features equally interesting, not the least of which is an account of "The Oberammergau Passion-Play," which is illustrated not only with a picture of the Bavarian village where the play is now being enacted, but also with many of the tableaux shown in this historical performance. There is also a complete novelette by Queen Elizabeth of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") preceded by her portrait and fine illustrations of her summer castle and her boudoir. The other articles and stories are all of the highest order, and beautifully illustrated, forming a Midsummer Number of rare merit, which is enhanced by a sea-shore water-color frontispiece of artistic value. Published by W Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

From the Nation's Capitol.

Mr. A. N. Hazen, Washington, D. C., says the Famous Red Flag Oil is a perfect family medicine, and has no equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Cuts, Burns and all bodily pain. Price 25 cents. Consumption.—Are you troubled with this terrible disease? If so take healthy exercise, live in open air, use Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure and be cured; don't delay. Price 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles free at J. D Murray's Drug Store.

Penn Township.

The wheat and barley is all housed up and the oats is ripening fast. The barley crop is entirely a failure, some farmers did not cut theirs. The corn and potatoes are looking very promising since the rain.

There were two runaways here in the past few weeks, the wives of two of our prominent farmers got it into their heads to skip off. The one was found in a neighbors woods sitting at an old tree crying, the other was found at the home of her parents. We don't know who is the cause of the trouble, both are back again.

This is the week for the fresh air children and our neighborhood is full of them.

On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the large barn of B. F. Frankenberger was discovered to be on fire, they at once went for the horses and saved three of them but were too late for the fourth, which perished in the flames, the horse was found lying in the door with head and front feet outside, had they been three minutes later all would have perished. Three young cattle also perished, all his wheat hay and barley is gone, some fifty loads of hay. The wheat and barley belonging to the Henry Keen children also burned in the barn. Mr. Frankenberger had some insurance on the barn but not on the contents. His loss is several thousand dollars,

Spring Mills.

Simon Wolf, of Centre Hall, spent several days in visiting at W. A. Krise's last week.

Mrs. S. M. Gramley has gone to Rebersburg on a visit.

The Band festival at this place last Saturday evening was quite a success.

Mrs. Jacob Bible, has gone to Altoona, on a visit.

Mr. Ammon Hazel, of Madisonburg, took in the festival last Saturday evening.

Mr. Harry Krumrine, of State College, formerly of this place, paid his many friends here a visit last week.

Mrs. D. E. Bible is off on a visit to her former home, Shamokin.

Mr. Charley Long is on the sick list.

Prospecs for Harves.

Despite the fact of there having been too much rain throughout the country, the present outlook for crops is equal to that of any previous year, and when tired from severe toil and fatigue, the farmer returns to the shady trees, longs for a cool drink of water. He forgets that his life is in danger from the sudden cooling of the system. In the good old times the apple jack and pure old rye were awaiting the return home and why not now? Because you fear the impurities. Let us here say to you that you can get is as ever and at reasonable prices, by the quart or gallon at from $1.50 to $4.00 per gallon, neatly packed and shipped by express. For price list and catalogue of all kinds of liquors just write to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale, on the premises in Potter township, near Centre Hill on

o—o SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890. o—o

At 1 o'clock, the following real estate of George W. Stiver, dec'd., late of Potter township, bounded by lands of Jas. B. Royer, John C. Bible, John M'Clintick, Josiah Neff and public road, containing

)——(23 ACRES AND 117 PERCHES,)——(

neat measure. Thereon erected a good 2 story

—— DWELLING HOUSE, LOG BARN, ——

and other necessary outbuilding. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and highly productive. An abundance of choice fruit and plenty of water.

TERMS.—⅓ in cash on confirmation of sale; ⅓ in one year, and balance in two years with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL,
Administrator.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINed by the town council of the Borough of Centre Hall, Centre co., Pa., and it is hereby ordained, That Locust, Ridge, Potter and Kurtz streets, as they are now located and shown by the town plot are adopted and ordained as streets.

G. W. BUSHMAN,
Chief Burgess.

D. K. Geiss, Sec'y.
Approved June 21, 1890.

SUN Bonnets, 25c. 25 envelopes, 5c. Lancaster Ginghams, 8c. Pink and blue chambrey, sun umbrellas, fancy stick pins, hemstitched muslin, ribbons, ruchings and laces, hemstitched embroideries, full skirt width, 55c per yard, very good for the price. Dotted muslin for custains. Jap tea pots, 15c. Sewing machine oil, finest quality, 10c. 20c for an ebonized curtain pole, brass trimmed.

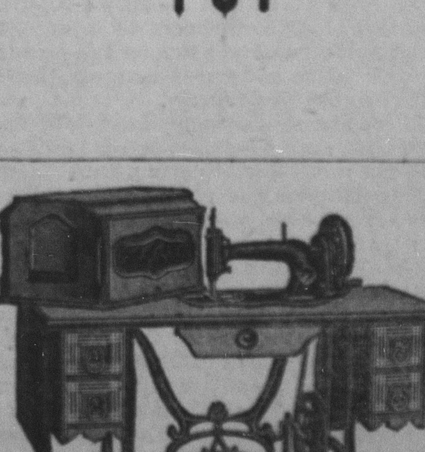
We have our line of black henrietta bought for fall. We bought at the old prices and accordingly can sell at our old prices which are far lower than can be had elsewhere. The quantity we sell justify us in making the above remarks.

We are agents for the world renowned Columbia bicycle.

Summer corsets.

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.



Any lady sending us the names of thirty new cash paying subscribers to the REPORTER, for one year, will get a Chicago Singer Sewing Machine with all attachments, guaranteed by the manufacturers for 5years, as a premium. Who wants a sewing machine free? Two ½ yearly subscriptions of new names, will count as one in making up the list of 30 new names. Here's a chance to get a nice sewing machine for nothing. Here is a cut of the machine.